FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 JUNE 1986

Israel

Israel decided to immediately recall its ambassador from Vienna to protest Kurt Waldheim's election as president of Austria, IDF radio announced 9 June, noting that this "very harsh move" followed consultations in which Israeli officials embraced Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's "firmer" stand on the Waldheim affair. The Foreign Ministry spokesman had earlier expressed "profound regret and disappointment" at Waldheim's election, according to Jerusalem television.

As for U.S.-Israeli relations and the Jonathan Pollard espionage affair, an 8 June Cabinet resolution said it is "inconceivable" that attempts to "sully" the atmosphere between Israel and the United States will be successful, noting that Israel takes a "serious view" of recent "unfounded reports about so-called Israeli espionage affairs and arms deals" and hopes such reports will not continue. The resolution, which was broadcast by Jerusalem radio, reaffirmed the Israeli Government's commitment to continue cooperating with the U.S. investigation into the Pollard affair, adding that Israel has dismantled the Israeli unit which "exceeded its authority" and which became "exposed" as a result of the affair. No espionage activities against the United States are being carried out on Israel's behalf, the resolution stressed.

In related comments reported by *MA'ARIV*, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin accused "certain elements" in the U.S. Administration of being "out to get" Israel, and he emphasized that Pollard's espionage activities were a "deviation" carried out without the knowledge of the "political echelon." A high-level Israeli political source cited by *HADASHOT* said the Pollard affair is "finished" from Israel's point of view, stating that Israel has given the United States "all the information it asked for" and that "there can be no talk of extraditing Rafi Eytan," the head of the unit which employed Pollard.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran's telephone and telex links with foreign countries were cut when an antenna was hit in an 8 June Iraqi air raid on a communications center near Hamadan, IRNA announced, adding that repair work is underway to repair the damage. An Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio said Iraqi planes had launched a "destructive" raid on two "control and communications stations and their transmitters" in Asadabad, a small town west of Hamadan. Iraqi aircraft also raided Khark Island and hit a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 8 June, the communique stated, while the Iraqi Navy hit a "very large maritime target" near the Iranian coast the previous night. Lloyds of London confirmed that a Liberian-registered tanker was hit by missiles in the Gulf the night of 7 June, INA noted. Iraqi planes struck at another maritime target in the area 9 June, according to a military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio.

Iranian aircraft were also in action over the weekend, according to reports cited by IRNA, which noted raids on Iraqi targets in the Al-Faw sector 6 and 8 June and in the Mehran sector 7 June. As for Iran's naval power, Tehran radio cited Navy Commander Captain Malekzadegan's disclosure that Iran plans to complete construction of a submarine in the "very near future" as a prototype has been tested and is now being completed. Malekzadegan also said Iran has thus far searched over 2,000 ships passing through the Strait of Hormuz, adding that this activity has been successful and the Iranians now come across very few ships carrying goods to Iraq.

Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani told Iranians in a Friday sermon reported by Tehran radio that they should prepare themselves to end the war "as soon as possible with victory" and that they should "no longer give any time" to the enemy. The war is Iran's "first priority" and those capable of bearing arms should be ready to do so, he added. The Majlis speaker also accused Iraq of preventing Muslims fighting Israel, a charge which the Iraqi National Assembly speaker rebutted in remarks cited by Voice of the Masses radio, asserting that Iraq is fully prepared to allow Iranian forces to cross Iraqi territory "with the aim of liberating Palestine" despite the continuation of the war.

In another development, Baghdad radio noted that senior Iraqi officials received Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi in Baghdad 7 June. Citing a statement by the National Council of Iranian Resistance, which is chaired by Rajavi, Radio Monte Carlo said that Rajavi transferred his headquarters from France to Iraq in accordance with a unanimous decision by the Council, adding that about 1,000 mojahedin also left Paris for Iraq recently in order to join Rajavi's supporters based on the Iranian border. The French foreign minister told Paris radio that Rajavi chose to leave France in light of the latter's intention to control his activities and prevent abuses of the right to political asylum. AFP said Rajavi left his headquarters near Paris following a police "raid" which observers viewed as a "goodwill gesture" to the authorities in Tehran. Noting Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz's arrival in Paris 8 June for talks with the French president and prime minister, the agency said the French are seeking to calm Iraqi fears about closer ties between France and Iran.

Syria's Relations With Iraq, Iran

Iraqi Foreign Minister Aziz confirmed in a magazine interview cited by the *JORDAN TIMES* that Iraqi and Syrian delegates will hold reconciliation talks later this month, but he said the talks are unlikely to change anything because the Syrians still lack "goodwill."

As for Syrian-Iranian relations, Damascus radio noted that President Hafiz al-Asad discussed regional developments and bilateral relations in talks with visiting Iranian Deputy Foreign

Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati 7 June. IRNA cited Besharati's remark at the talks that Syrian-Iranian ties are "firm and strategic."

Lebanon

Fighting continued 9 June along the Amal-Palestinian combat lines in the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah areas, where 4 people were killed and 22 were wounded in clashes the previous day, according to Beirut radio. Meanwhile, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Besharati's arrival in Beirut 8 June. In another diplomatic development, President Amin al-Jumayyil met with Iraqi Foreign Minister 'Aziz during a visit to Bucharest over the weekend, Voice of Lebanon radio disclosed, noting 'Aziz's statement that the talks were "fraternal and far-reaching." As for Al-Jumayyil's talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, "well-informed sources" cited by KUNA said the Lebanese president asked Ceausescu to convey a message to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev asking the USSR to play a greater role in ending the Lebanese civil war.

Libya

Two Libyans accused of attempting to bomb a U.S. officers club in Ankara were each sentenced to 5-year jail terms, the Turkish agency ANATOLIA reported. Ankara radio revealed that diplomatic immunity precluded the trial in absentia of three other Libyans connected with the incident. Libya has decided to recall its ambassador to Turkey in response to the verdicts, according to an "Arab diplomatic source" cited by AFP. "Sources" at the Libyan People's Bureau in Ankara cited in the same report refused to comment on the ambassador's recall but divulged that 40 members of the Bureau will be sent home in July for "financial reasons."

In a separate development, Libya's delegate to the United Nations 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki declared Libya's readiness for a dialogue with the United States to "normalize" bilateral relations, in an interview with the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD* reported by Kuwait radio. Al-Turayki declared that ties would improve only if the United States drops its support for Israel and "changes" its stand on Middle East problems.

Sudan

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi contended that the Armed Forces are in "full control" of the main cities and important establishments in the south, according to SUNA. However, he acknowledged the existence of "certain disturbances" in the countryside due to SPLA attacks. In action in the south, the clandestine SPLA radio asserted that government forces withdrew to Madani from Ora District in anticipation of an SPLA attack there.

An SPLA radio commentary termed the existing government an "antipeople" regime intent upon protecting its sectarian interests, deriding the government's "insidious" scheme of military preparedness and "cosmetic" changes to shari'ah law, and contrasting this with the SPLA's "genuine peace propositions."

PDRY

PDRY leader Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas has escaped three assassination attempts, former PDRY Minister Muhammad Salim 'Akkush claimed in a statement to the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD*. 'Akkush referred to an "acute power struggle" between the military and political leaderships, which he said arose from the political leadership's decision to grant a general amnesty to those who fled the country following the events of 13 January and to release detainees. In an another development, the paper reported that PDRY aircraft raided villages in Abyan Governorate, killing 8 persons and wounding more than 30 others.

Bahrain-Qatar

An "informed Qatari source" told *AL-ITTIHAD* that a tripartite ministerial committee comprising Qatar, Bahrain, and Saudi Arabia will be formed to discuss all aspects of the Qatari-Bahraini dispute following the conclusion of the supervisory commission's work. The source revealed that Qatar will demand international arbitration if the committee fails to resolve the dispute.

DRA

The rebel-run Afghan Islamic Press cited by AFP claimed that Afghan rebels using a SAM-7 missile downed a Soviet transport plane shortly after take-off from Shindand air base 27 May, killing 158 troops on board, and destroyed 6 helicopters and 2 jets 30 May in a missile attack on the same air base.

Pakistan

Karachi radio reported that 4 persons died and 40 others were injured, some critically, after a car bomb detonated in Peshawar 7 June. "Official sources" cited by AFP spoke of over 30 injured and 5 dead in the explosion, and stated that the blast occurred in front of the Afghan consulate in Peshawar. The report revealed that officials "suspect" Afghan nationals to be behind the incident.

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Lebanese Passports 'Facilitate' PLO's Return

GF061205 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1140 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Jun (WAKH) — Quoting security sources in Al-Biqa' in Lebanon, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reports today Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has ordered the director of Lebanese public security to hand him 6,000 passports valid for 3 years and without any names or photos. The sources said these passports were sent to a Palestinian official in Tunis through a senior Lebanese intelligence officer. This is in implementation of Al-Jumayyil's agreement with Abu Iyad to facilitate the return of Palestinian fighters to western Beirut, the sources said.

PLO Statement on Amal Violation of Cease-Fire

JN071826 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 7 Jun 86

["Text" of PLO 7 June statement on situation in Beirut camps]

[Text] For the 22d consecutive day today, 7 June 1986, the Amal Movement gangs have resumed their crimes against our camps in Beirut. All day Friday [6 June], and up to the preparation of this statement on 7 June, these gangs have used machine guns, hand grenades, and sniper fire on all axes of the steadfast Shatila camp despite the announced false cease-fire agreement and despite our kinfolk's complete abidance by the cease-fire agreement and their concern for civilians, for Palestinian-Lebanese relations, and for exposing the current plot against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Revolution until victory.

'Arafat Urges Arab Leaders To End Camps Fighting

JN061809 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has held the gangs of Nabih Birri's Amal Movement responsible for killing 50 Palestinian citizens and wounding more than 140 others as a result of the aggressive attacks against Palestinian camps in West Beirut. In statements published in Hamburg yesterday, he urged Arab leaders to put an end to the crimes being committed by these agent gangs against the Palestinian camps.

Al-Baz Discusses PLO With UK's Foreign Secretary

PM061514 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
6 Jun 86 p 1

[*AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* London correspondent report: "Howe, Al-Baz Discuss Developments in Situation; 10 British Answers to PLO"]

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will meet today with Egyptian Presidential Adviser for Political Affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz, who will deliver to her a message from President Mubarak on the Middle East situation and efforts to establish peace there. British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe met with Al-Baz yesterday for 30 minutes.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said after the meeting that talks between Howe and Al-Baz were held in a friendly atmosphere and that their views were in agreement on the matters they discussed. He said the two sides stressed the need for the PLO to recognize UN Resolution 242 and the need for this recognition to be coupled with recognition by all concerned parties of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

The British Foreign Office spokesman said talks between Howe and Al-Baz dealt with ways to revive the peace process to get it out of the deadlock it has reached. They stressed the need for the resumption of dialogue between Jordan and the PLO. Political observers in the British capital said that Dr al-Baz' current tour could be part of joint Egyptian efforts coordinated with Jordan in an attempt to restart the diplomatic efforts. The observers point to a similar tour by Jordanian monarch King Husayn, who is due to arrive in London in mid-May.

On another level, the day before yesterday PLO representative in London Faysal 'Uwaydah met with Patrick Nixon, head of the Middle East and North Africa Section at the British Foreign Office. 'Uwaydah said the British official gave him a number of answers to questions he put to him at an earlier meeting regarding the British attitude toward the PLO and the Palestinian people's rights following Margaret Thatcher's visit to Israel. He said the British side's answers were summed up in the following 10 points:

The British stand with regard to the Venice Declaration and its support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination is still valid and there is no going back on it. Britain continues to confirm its attitude toward the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

The British attitude regarding the representation of the Palestinian people is the same as the one which Sir Geoffrey Howe declared and which calls for the Palestinian people's right to choose their representatives as they may deem fit. The meeting at the British Consulate in Jerusalem with personalities from the West Bank was to confirm the British stand of not recognizing the annexation of Jerusalem.

With regard to [Palestinian] ties with Jordan, Britain's view is that a federation would most suitable, though this may not be the only kind of ties that might be agreed upon. What the prime minister said about finding an alternative for the PLO if possible does not at all mean that Britain will not deal with the PLO. On the contrary, dealing with it will continue on the present level and without any change. We will try to work with the PLO in order to reach a solution but if we fail completely then we will then consider finding an alternative.

With regard to Mr 'Arafat's meeting with the EEC chairman, we see nothing wrong in that. Had this meeting not taken place it would have meant a change in the European policy, but what happened was the right thing.

The British Foreign Office official asserted the British prime minister was pleased with her meeting with the Palestinian delegation; the meeting was positive and gave her new hope. The

British prime minister refused to visit the old city in Jerusalem accompanied by Israeli guards, and so the visit did not take place.

On the other hand a British Foreign Office source said that the meeting between Patrick Nixon and Mr 'Uwaydah, the PLO representative in London, was a "routine" meeting held at Mr 'Uwaydah's request. The source said Nixon took this opportunity to explain the British attitude toward the PLO and to correct certain misconceptions that emerged following Thatcher's visit to Israel, particularly with regard to the PLO's role. The source said the points Mr 'Uwaydah brought up were "generally correct," but he declined to elaborate further. He said that Britain is not changing its attitude based on the Venice Declaration, which in fact it is enriching through the search for practical means to advance the peace process.

Palestinians Attack Israeli Targets 6 June

GF061928 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland today carried out four guerrilla operations against Zionist military targets in Jerusalem, Gaza, Tubas, and 'Afula. The operations led to the death or wounding of a number of the Zionist enemy personnel — among them a senior Zionist officer — and severe material losses to the enemy's vital installations. The Zionist enemy admitted the detonation of an explosive charge yesterday in a Zionist store in occupied Jerusalem. The enemy radio alleged the explosion resulted only in the wounding of two people, one of them seriously. It said that the occupation forces immediately combed the area to look for those who carried out the operation.

PDRY

Escaped Minister Reveals 'Acute' Power Struggle

GF071256 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
6 Jun 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Sanaa — A former PDRY minister and member of the Supreme People's Council has revealed that there have been three attempts to assassinate PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas. He said that there is an acute power struggle between the military and political establishments in Aden.

Muhammad Salim 'Akkush, adviser to the chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Supreme People's Council — and who fled the PDRY to Sanaa across the Thamud desert — said that the conflict concerns the decision of the political leadership to grant a general amnesty to those who fled the country after the 13 January events and the decision to release a large number of detainees. The military establishment has adopted a hardline stand on these decisions. The political leadership had to set up a committee chaired by Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau and interior minister, to follow up the implementation of the decisions to grant a general amnesty and to release the detainees. 'Akkush said that the political leadership issued another decision cancelling the present identity cards which give the name of the bearer's tribe and replacing them with new identity cards which just show the bearer's place of birth. This occurred when the military establishment rearrested some of those who were released on the basis of their tribal affiliation. 'Akkush asserted that it is Lieutenant Colonel Haytham Qasim, first deputy minister of defense and commander of the tank corps, and Sa'id Salih Salim, minister of state security, who are leading the hardliners in the military establishment.

'Akkush has also revealed to *AL-ITTIHAD* that there is another struggle going on between the technocrats and the politicians in power; the struggle is led by Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the economic department, and Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah — who is known as Muhsin — secretary of the foreign relations department. 'Akkush said that Fadl Muhsin submitted a 30-page report against Finance Minister Mahmud Sa'id Madhi accusing him of channelling economic and financial policies to serve the line of [former] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad when he used to occupy the same post during 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's era. 'Akkush asserted that there are more than 12,000 detainees in schools and camps that have been turned into detention centers, such as the Al-Zahf al-Ahmar [Red March] School on the Dar Sa'd Road, the Al-Sawlaban camp in Khawr Mukassar, the Fatah camp, and a camp for Yemeni-Soviet projects, as well as the Al-Mansurah prison and the armed forces camps in Al-Dali'.

'Akkush spoke of an attempt — the third according to him — to assassinate Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council. He said that one of Al-'Attas's guards was killed in the attempt which took place in front of the navy headquarters, while the authorities declared that the man was killed in a fight. 'Akkush said that several armed forces and police officers, including Lieutenant 'Ali Muqbil and Lieutenant Mustafa al-Qahiri, have been sacked and that differences among elements of the armed forces have resulted in exchanges of fire between officers and soldiers at an engineers corps camp on the Dar Sa'd Road during the past month.

'Akkush said that there are attempts to reconsider many issues of public interest. One such issue is the status of the emigrants who have been classified as petit bourgeoisie, and because of their high wages accused of destroying the national economy and encouraging thousands of youths to emigrate, and it has been urged to put an end to such harmful effects. 'Akkush said that wide discussions are taking place to introduce changes into the curricula so as to entrench the Marxist line and to rewrite history according to such views that Yemen has African roots and that Al-Aswad al-'Ashshi was a Yemeni rebel who rose against the domination of the northern part of the Arabian Peninsula over the southern part and who was not a renegade as he is depicted by the "official history."

Relating how he escaped, 'Akkush said that he left Aden airport last Sunday for the Al-Mahrah Governorate under the assumed name of Muhammad Salim Ahmad. From there he went to his hometown of Al-Ghaydah where he claimed to officials that he was on an official mission and was able to commission a landcruiser. Together with three other cars he drove through the Thamud desert to the joint border with Saudi Arabia and Oman, and from there he drove to Sanaa. 'Akkush said that he was adviser to the chairman of the Council of Ministers with the rank of minister, and that he continued to occupy the post after the 13 January events, and that he used to attend cabinet meetings. He was surprised by the decision to dismiss him 1 month ago. He then learned that there was a decision to lift his constitutional immunity as member of the Supreme People's Council, and decided to escape together with some of his colleagues. In the past Muhammad Salim 'Akkush used to be minister of fisheries and governor of the general establishment of fish resources, and a governor of Hadramawt and Al-Mahrah. He is one of the historic leaders of the national front and was a member of the first general command formed in the 1960s.

Aircraft Raid Villages; 1,200 Flee During Ramadan

GF071547 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
6 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Sanaa — South Yemeni aircraft have raided villages in Nakha'in, in Saylah al-Bayda', in Abyan Governorate, which killed 8 people and wounded more than 30 others.

On the other hand, the number of those who fled Aden during the month of Ramadan reached 1,200 people, including military personnel and civilians. Some of those who fled had entered Aden prisons. Among them was Major al-Khudr Muhammad Bajlah, commander of Brigade 20 in the PDRY army, who fled to North Yemen with 30 members of the armed forces.

Paper Interviews Al-'Attas on Relations With YAR

GF061517 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
5 Jun 86 p 9

[Interview with Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the PDRY, by *AL ITTIHAD* correspondent Mahjub 'Ali, in Aden — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Mahjub 'Ali] How true are the reports that there are military concentrations along the border between the YAR and the PDRY? How do you evaluate relations between the governments of the two parts of Yemen? When will Yemeni airlines resume their flights between Sanaa and Aden, after land transport and telephone communication have been restored?

[Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas] Our relations are fraternal. Numerous contacts have been made with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland designed to continue coordination and joint unity efforts in a manner that serves the development and progress of our Yemeni people. Meetings and consultations between the leaders of the two parts of Yemen will be resumed after 'Id al-Fitr. We are very careful that our dialogue and discussion with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland should take place in a democratic and fraternal atmosphere inspired by the goals of the glorious 14 October and 26 September Revolutions and the hopes and aspirations of our Yemeni people. We fully intend to make security and peace prevail in our Yemeni homeland as a basic condition for the development and progress of our Yemeni people. We will work hard with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland so that security and stability will prevail in our homeland and the region. Recently telecommunications were resumed as well as land transport. I look forward to resuming soon air flights from our side. Aden airport is open to Yemeni airlines.

['Ali] Is the visit to the USSR by Prime Minister Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, within the efforts to restore relations — which became relatively cool following the January events — to their normal state?

[Al-'Attas] The relationship between the PDRY and the USSR is a fundamental, constant, and developed relationship based on the friendship and cooperation treaty between the PDRY and the USSR which supported and continues to support the PDRY's party, government, and people. There is no stronger proof of this than the visit to the USSR by Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, designed to strengthen and develop this relationship and to discuss fully the development of relations between the two countries. The friendly USSR extends full and unlimited support to our country to assist us in developing the economic capabilities of the PDRY by financing a group of economic projects in the fields of agriculture, the oil and minerals prospecting and drilling industry, and various services.

'Significance' of Nu'man's Visit to USSR Cited

GF070736 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0555 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] *AL-THAWRI*, organ of the YSP Central Committee, has underlined the extraordinary significance of the visit by Dr Yasir Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the USSR. In its editorial today, *AL-THAWRI* says: The success of the visit and its positive outcome are of extreme and vital importance because the visit set forth a new strong basis for the promotion of the proncipled struggle relations between the parties, governments, and epoples of the two friendly countries, and the strengthening of their common struggle agianst world imperialism, Zionism, reactionism, and racism, and for the sake of freedom, progress, and socialism so that peace and stability will dominate throughout the earth.

Chairman, YAR President Hold Phone Conversation

GF070744 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] A telephone conversation was held between brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress [in the YAR].

During this conversation the two brothers exchanged fraternal congratulations on the blessed 'Id al-Fitr and wished that with its advent God will bring more good and progress for our people and more unity steps between the two parts of the homeland will be made toward achieving Yemeni unity. ANA has learned that the the phone conversation dealt with the need to strengthen coordination between the two parts of the homeland in order to serve our people's security, peace, progress, and unity.

QATAR

Ministerial Committee To Settle Fasht al-Dibal Dispute

GF071703 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
6 Jun 86 p 1

[Yusuf al-Khatir report from Doha]

[Excerpt] An informed Qatari source in Doha told *AL-ITTIHAD* yesterday that a tripartite committee will be formed consisting of Qatar, Bahrain, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the ministerial level to discuss all aspects of the Qatari-Bahraini dispute, in order to achieve a final settlement after the subverision commissiom concludes its work. The source said that in case the tripartite agreement fails to reach to an agreement, Qatar will demand international arbitration.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Urges Muslims' Unity in 'Id al-Fitr Speech

GF070652 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 7 Jun 86

["Text" of speech by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in Mecca on 6 June on occasion of 'Id al-Fitr — recorded]

[Excerpts] Brothers, On these glorious Islamic occasions in the history of our nation, one feels saddened and pained over the situation of Muslims in all countries because they are fighting each other. They are dissipating their capabilities and energies. What increases these pains is that we see threats around us mounting and our losses continuing, without finding our way to safety and salvation from all these disasters. Despite efforts which mediators have made and despite all calls for peace and love between us, tens, indeed hundreds of people are killed every day and innocent people are falling victims. Muslim blood is also being shed on the land of Muslims by Muslims themselves while our enemy is keeping vigilant, watching our conflicts, and lying in wait to jump upon us. An example of this is what is taking place in Lebanon and elsewhere. This will continue unless we wake up to what is happening to us and become conscious of what is being plotted against us and return to God in all the affairs of our religion and life by seeking his guidance and assistance.

Brother Muslims everywhere. From the spirit of our righteous religion and out of my responsibilities as a guardian of the two holy mosques, I renew my call and appeal to preserve our blood, stop fighting among our brothers, and halt hostilities everywhere in the great Muslim and Arab land. Let us seize this occasion of 'Id and the end of the fasting month to begin peace and turn a new page of love, fraternity, and unity among us while at the same time becoming conscious of life around us and our deteriorating situation as a result of our misdeeds and the excesses in our conduct.

Crown Prince Delivers 'Id Address

GF070711 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 7 Jun 86

["Text" of speech by 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, on 6 June in Al-Ta'if on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr — recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear citizens, one of God's graces upon us is that your government, upon instructions by the custodian of the two holy mosques, has exploited in the best way the unusual situation of huge resources. Hence, we have witnessed astonishingly rapid progress and unusual construction and growth and all the accomplishments which you see in all fields. However, we have had to reduce the pace of our growth, not only because of international economic circumstances, but also because we have completed the construction of our economic and social infrastructure. Brother citizens, every stage has its conditions. The first condition for the stage which we are passing through is that we should not let the unknown override the actual situation. This made the custodian of the two holy mosques postpone the ratification of the general budget. This postponement is not being instituted only because of the oil market situation. It also requires a general examination of our actual and latent resources in order to determine investments and work. We know where we are heading and what we want. This puts us in control of circumstances. Crises usually bring hopes with them. Nevertheless, first of all we should understand that the worst of all evils is to resign one's self to luxury, prosperity, and the good life.

The biggest tragedy — the fragmentation our Arab and Muslim world — is not the result of differences over policies or issues. It is mostly a result of differences of whims and intentions. Therefore, I say to our brothers in Iran, Iraq, and Lebanon: On what you are differing? Why are you fighting? Why are you wasting this flood of pure blood? Why are you letting destruction take away everything your peoples have constructed through the sweat of their brows and the work of their hands? Honorable brothers, the Palestinian issue was, is, and will continue to be the central issue of the Arab and Islamic world. You and the world's people know that we have been using all peaceful means to regain the holy city of Jerusalem, which is the first Qiblah and the third among the three holy places, and to enable our Palestinian brothers to exercise their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, the right to return to their homeland, and to set up their state on their national soil. The Arab and Muslim nation will not rest, nor will the region be stable until our Palestinian brothers' ambitions are fulfilled. Their cause is the duty of every Arab and Muslim.

Honorable brothers, Zionism is trying to drive the Arab nation to terrorism, ignoring the fact that it was the first to use terrorism as a policy. As Zionism and everyone knows, our religion forbids us to commit any kind of aggression. Terrorism is the most heinous and ugliest form of aggression. Thanks to the teachings of our religion and history, we — Arabs and Muslims — have been strugglers, not terrorists. He who guides others seeks the support of right and does not punish the innocent for the fault of the guilty. This was our stand on terrorism in the past and will be in the future. Peace and God's blessings and mercy be upon you.

Pakistani President Departs After 'Minor Pilgrimage'

GF061428 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] His Excellency Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Medina for his country today following a visit to the Kingdom during which he performed minor pilgrimage and was honored to visit and pray at the Prophet's tomb.

He was seen off by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abd al-Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Medina; Sa'd al-Nasir al-Sidiri, deputy amir of Medina; Engineer 'Umar Qadi, mayor of Medina; Major General Muhammad al-Khurbush, commander of the Medina Military Region; Major General Hamad al-'Arifi, chief of police in Medina; the Pakistani ambassador to the Kingdom; and other officials.

Siad Barre Moved Out of Intensive Care

LD062128 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2054 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Riyadh 6 Jun (SPA) — Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre this afternoon was transferred from intensive care at the Armed Forces Hospital in Riyadh to a private wing at the same hospital as a result of the continuous improvement in his health. In a report issued today, the hospital pointed out that his improvement encouraged the doctors to transfer him. The doctors also allowed visitors between 1000 and 1100.

Arab League Secretary General Leaves for Tunis

GF071451 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, left Jeddah for Tunis this afternoon after a visit to the Kingdom during which he met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister. During the visit he also performed small pilgrimage and visited the Medina mosque. He was seen off at the airport by Salim Sunbul, director of the protocol department at the Foreign Ministry, eastern province branch, and a representative of the royal protocol department.

UAE

Chinese General Secretary Stops on Way to UK

GF080921 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0856 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 8 Jun (WAKH) — Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC [Communist Party of China], stopped at Al-Shariqah International Airport before noon today on his way to London on an official visit to the UK, and also to France, the FRG, and Italy. He was received and seen off by 'Abd al-Rahman al-Jarwan, advisor to the Amiri Court in the UAE.

YAR

President on Gulf War, U.S. Attack on Libya

GF081500 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 7 Jun 86 pp 21, 23

[Interview with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih by *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* correspondent 'Abdallah al-Shiti in Sanaa — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Shiti] There is a possibility that the Arab foreign ministers urgent meeting will be held after the 'Id holidays and many countries approved to attend it in order to pave the way for holding the Arab summit. What is Yemen's stand in this regard and do you support the idea of discussing the Iraq-Iran war and the U.S. aggression against Libya as part of the agenda of the summit? If so, then what is your excellency's view in this regard?

[Salih] Our country was one of the first to call for convening the Arab summit after the U.S. attack against Libya. The call was clear and based on the need that the summit should look into the constant aggressions against the Arab nation because there are U.S. aggressions against Libya and Zionist aggressions against Lebanon and aggressions against Iraq. We called for convening this summit in order to discuss all the threats and challenges against the Arab nation whether it be Zionist or other. We did not call for convening the summit conference in order to discuss one or two issues but to discuss all the issues. We hope that honesty with oneself will prevail in this expected meeting and that the Arab summit will end with positive resolutions, which will restore the position and glory of the Arab nation and will activate its capabilities to resist all the challenges.

[Al-Shiti] The good efforts exerted by Jordanian monarch King Husayn in the mediation between the two fraternal countries, Iraq and Syria, was welcomed on the Arab arena and supported by other brothers. How do you assess these efforts and what are its positive aspects under the current dangerous circumstances, and do you have any efforts or direct support to achieve Iraq-Syrian reconciliation?

[Salih] We were very glad when we learned about the efforts exerted by the brethren in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia after the second Fes summit in Morocco. We were also happy about the efforts exerted by King Husayn to achieve reconciliation between the brethren in Syria and Iraq and consider them good efforts and wish them success. Our country has been one of those that made efforts to reconcile the Syrian and Iraqi brothers. We used our relations with the two fraternal countries in order to find a settlement. We wish success for the efforts made by brother King Husayn and hope that they will achieve their noble national goals and hope that the wounds would heal, as a step on the path of Arab solidarity which we endeavor to realize.

[Al-Shiti] Your excellency, forgive us for delaying this question. What about the most prominent issues and most important points that were tackled with George Bush during his recent tour to the region? Did you discuss the incidents in the southern part of the homeland?

[Salih] During George Bush's visit to our country we discussed the bilateral relations between Yemen and the United States and the means to develop them, particularly after the oil discoveries in our country. Bush tried to inquire about the progress of matters in the southern part of the homeland. During our official talks we told him that this is an internal affair which cannot be discussed, and he was convinced. Nothing was discussed in this regard. However, there are those who fabricate such news in order to harm the Yemeni people's relations with each other and to create tension between the two parts. The Yemeni part expressed its denunciation to George Bush regarding the U.S. provocations against Libya. We confirmed that it is an act that does not become the United States as a big country. We also told the U.S. Vice President that the presence in the Gulf of Sidra and all the provocations are provocations against the whole Arab nation and will not serve U.S.-Arab relations. We also tackled the Palestinian issue with the same clarity and informed him of the YAR's view on this issue. We confirmed to him the need to resolve the problem of the Arab Palestinian people in order to establish peace in the region, as there can be no peace in the region without a solution to the problem of the Arab Palestinian people whose rights have been usurped.

[Al-Shiti] Your excellency, where do your bilateral relations with the southern part stand? Are the agreements signed between the two parts still valid?

[Salih] The signed agreements are still valid. There are no differences on them, particularly after the brothers in the southern part clarified that they will abide by all the agreements signed between the two sides, whether in the unity field or in fields of coordination and economic cooperation or in activating the work of the unity committees or in liberty of citizens' movements between the two parts. We are all committed to all the agreements.

[Al-Shiti] Will there be meetings between the officials of the two sides? Will there be exchange visits between you and officials in the southern part?

[Salih] Certainly the meetings should continue in the future and the dialogue is continuing; there is no rupture in our relations. We worked as much as we can with the brothers and friends in order to contain the problem that occured on 13 January and hope that our brothers in the southern part will overcome its consequences. We are ready to cooperate with them for that purpose.

[Al-Shiti] How far did the oil excavation operations reach, particularly after your recent celebration of inaugurating the oil refinery in Yemen? Does your excellency have any comment on the fact that the oil discovery, the construction of its refineries, and the beginning of its production coincided with the decrease of oil prices in the world? Will Yemen become an OPEC member in the near future?

[Salih] The oil excavation operations are being continued by various international companies in various parts of our country. The results are positive in the Ma'rib-al-Jawf basin. The next step after opening the first refinery in our country, which has started to ensure a large percentage of the local consumption of oil products, is to work for the completion of the project to extend the pipelines from the Ma'rib-al-Jawf basin to the export port in the Red Sea coast, as well as to construct the strategic oil refinery to cover all the requirements of the country. There is no corelation between oil price reductions and the discovery of oil in our country. We have not exported oil yet but we are optimistic about the future.

[Al-Shiti] We notice your excellency's interest and that of your government in the activation of the agricultural sector and the production channels related to it as a means to diversify revenue sources. What is your comment on this? Has fraternal Yemen achieved self-sufficiency in agricultural production up to now?

[Salih] We consider agriculture as the basic foundation for the national economy. We are more interested in agriculture than in oil. Our interest in oil excavation is to employ the oil revenues for the interest of agriculture and other development fields. From 1983 until today we achieved big successes. Yemen used to import around $100 million worth of fruits. However, today we realized self-sufficiency in fruit production as well as in vegetables. We will be able to achieve a surplus in export, next year. This year there is a surplus of vegetables, and we are looking for markets to export them. We hope that the government will succeed in coordinating with the brothers in the GCC states to market certain agricultural products such as fruits and vegetables as part of the economic integration.

[Al-Shiti] Your excellency, there is still talk about Egypt and its Arab and national role and the question of its return to the Arabs and the Arabs' return to it. Could your excellency explain the Yemeni view on this? What is the way to discuss Egypt's return on the Arab summit agenda?

[Salih] Egypt has a special and known position for the Yemeni people. I do not believe that anyone agrees with Egypt's isolation, but circumstances imposed this isolation on it. We hope that the brothers in Egypt will overcome that because Egypt's position in the Arab nation is remarkable. Nobody forgets its leading and national role in various fateful causes of the Arab nation. Egypt is part of the Arab nation and the Arabs are part of Egypt. It cannot be separated from the Arab body.

President Speaks on Arab, Islamic Unity

GF081245 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 7 Jun 86

["Text" of speech by Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to the Yemeni masses and the Arab and Islamic nation on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr — place, date not given; read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Praise be to God. Prayers and peace on Muhammad the honest, the last of prophets and God's messengers. Dear brother citizens in all parts of the Yemeni homeland and wherever you are abroad. It pleases me to take this opportunity on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr to address this speech to you and to congratulate you on this religious occasion, which is dear to the hearts of all our Arab and Islamic nations. On this dear occasion, we call upon the brother members of the General People's Congress to react to the significant national event which our country will witness during the month of Shaw-wal, during which the committees of the General People's Congress at the administrative units and their representatives to the general congress of the General People's Congress will be elected. We also call upon them to strive to elect those brethren who will occupy themselves with political work, who will administer its affairs on the level of administrative unity, and who will be able to supervise and enrich the experiment of the political work in our country. This is the right of every Yemeni, since it stems from their willpower and is the realistic situation of their development in light of the firm establishment of the glorious September revolution, their increasing victories, and the bolstering of the strength of national unity, which is the basis of the Yemeni homeland's strength and our people's path to restoration of Yemeni unity. It will safeguard all the vital and significant accomplishments and gains achieved by unity work in the past.

No doubt our lofty Yemeni people with their loyal and noble men are able to achieve their big dream of restoring their unity, regardless of any obstacles. It is inevitable that all their religious and national holidays should be great joys and complementary to the joys of the embodiment of the Yemeni unity, God willing. O brother citizens, O sons of our Arab and Islamic nations. The situation which our Arab and Islamic nations are passing through is further deteriorating and becoming more complicated with the passage of time, because marginal differences remain with no decisive solution. The aggravation of those differences is a greater threat against the Arab and Islamic nations and is greatly helping the enemies of our nation in implementing their conspiratorial schemes against the Arab and Islamic nations, and even in increasing the burdens of confronting all kinds of challenges which the Arab and Islamic nations are being subjected to, the first of their kind. This is what has made us call for — and not give up calling for — the importance of resolving all political and marginal differences among the Arab and Islamic countries and for ending all types of verbal and bloody conflicts which represent the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and the Lebanese-Palestinian civil war [as heard] at their most serious stage, in a way which is most painful to the Arab and Muslim individual and which is most harmful to the Arab and Islamic nations and to their central issue — the Palestinian issue.

Out of our country's belief, rather out of its concern to overcome this situation, we have continuously made efforts to eliminate differences, to achieve Arab solidarity, and to prevent the forces hostile to our Arab and Islamic nations from exploiting the current marginal differences and the destructive bloody conflicts, since it has become inevitable that the Arab and Islamic nations should work seriously and sincerely to limit the state of deterioration and collapse which they are passing through, after the failure of all the efforts exerted by the Arab League and the ICO. This requires the adoption of decisive pan-Arab and Islamic stances which interpret the commitment to the values of pan-Arabism and lofty Islamic principles, which require efforts to confront current threats and challenges, in a way which will achieve a quick end to the destructive Iraq-Iran war and will solve all problems linked to it.

The Iranian brethren should realize that the war will result in nothing but hatred, that it cannot achieve any satisfactory or decisive solution, and that the stubbornness about the continuation of the war means further destruction of the capabilities of the Islamic nation. Our religion urges the freezing of this hopeless war — which is killing innocent people — for the cause of God, and fighting the enemies of Islamc from Zionists and their allies and cleaning the shrines in occupied Palestine which have been desecrated by the enemy.

Our Arab and Islamic nations should also bear their practical responsibility in confronting the acts of treachery and liquidation which the Palestinian revolution and people are facing, and which are an unseparable part of the conspiracy basically designed against the Palestinian issue which was well planned by the enemy but was uncoveyed by God so that all sons of the Arab and Islamic nations will bear their national and Islamic responsibilities to confront this scheme in order to safeguard their existence and values.

Minister Returns From Syria With Message

GF071916 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Brother Dr Husayn 'Abdallah al-'Amri returned to Sanaa today from Damascus following a visit lasting several days, during which he conveyed a message from brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to his brother His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, connected with relations between the two fraternal countries and issues of mutual interest.

In a statement to SABA', the brother minister said he is carrying a reply message to the brother leader president, Secretary General Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, from his brother President Hafiz al-Asad in response to the message conveyed to the Syrian president.

Cairo Paper Interviews New Muslim Brotherhood Leader

PM061534 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 2 Jun 86 p 4

[Interview with Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood Supreme Guide Muhammad Hamid Abu al-Nasr by Lutfi 'Abd al-Latif; date, place not given]

[Text] At the beginning of my meeting with Muhammad Hamid Abu al-Nasr, I asked him: On what basis is the Muslim Brotherhood supreme guide chosen and is the way the choice is made any different from that of the martyred Imam Hasan al-Banna?

In reply Abu al-Nasr said: At present the supreme guide is chosen on the basis of several conditions. The first is age, that is he should be the eldest member of the Guidance Bureau. The second and main condition is commitment and adherence to the group's principles, especially in times of crisis and difficulty. Everyone knows that the Muslim Brotherhood group has been through severe plights and difficulties. As regards change, he said that the way the supreme guide is chosen now is not any different from Imam al-Banna's way.

I said: How is the group's work proceeding since you were chosen to succeed 'Umar al-Talmasani?
He said: Work in the Muslim Brotherhood group proceeds on the basis of the Islamic shura [consultation] system. We follow it and all members adhere to it. There is no change there because it is an essential system.

I asked: Mr al-Talmasani confirmed the line of Imam Hasan al-Banna and Hasan al-Hudaybi. He pursued an educational course for the group and he opposed violence. Will the group's educational way continue and how will you go about it?
Abu al-Nasr said: The way of education, advice, and guidance is the basis of the Muslim Brotherhood's call and is the most successful and desired method in our modern times. The educational course will continue, especially for the young. The Muslim Brotherhood's educational course is the most successful way of meeting the challenges to religion and ethics.

I said: You have been chosen as Muslim Brotherhood supreme guide because you are the eldest member of the Guidance Bureau and because of your steadfastness and commitment to the group. When did you join the group?
He said: I joined the Muslim Brotherhood in 1934 and pledged allegiance to martyr Hasan al-Banna on the same day.

I said: How did you become a member of the group's Guidance Bureau?
He replied: In 1939 I was head of the Muslim Brotherhood's Asyut region. Martyr Hasan al-Banna issued a decision that year making all region heads members in the Guidance Bureau. I was a member for 10 years until Hasan al-Banna's martyrdom on 12 February 1949. In the era of Supreme Guide Hasan al-Hudaybi the group's constituent body elected me as Guidance Bureau member in 1954 and I have been so ever since.

I said: What about the 'Abd al-Nasir reign and the years you spent in prison?
He replied: After the 1954 Al-Manshiyah incident [the attempt on the life of President 'Abd al-Nasir] I was arrested and tried by the revolution's court which also tried other Muslim Brotherhood members. In December 1954 I was sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labor on the charge of attempting to overthrow the regime by force. I was released in October 1972.

I said: Under the leadership of 'Umar al-Talmasani the Muslim Brotherhood got closer to the political parties and in the end its members joined the Wafd Party lists. What is your attitude to the parties?
He said: Some of the Muslim Brotherhood members joined the Wafd Party because circumstances dictated that they should. They had no political party and the electoral law introduced proportional lists to prevent nomination of independent candidates. That is why we decided that some brotherhood members should join the Wafd Party lists. Our attitude toward the existing political parties is generally one of cooperation in the national interest and of calm disagreement where there are differences of opinion because after all everyone works to serve the country's interests.

I said: You are faced with several obstacles and difficulties, especially the illegality of the group since the 1954 decision dissolving it. How do you view the future of this matter?
He replied: All Egyptians know that the decision to dissolve the group was taken with the aim of hitting a group which had sacrificed and will continue to sacrifice its best men for Egypt's sake. The Muslim Brotherhood members are the most faithful to Egypt and the Arab and Islamic nations. We beseech God day and night to restore this wronged group and revive its activities, which have been banned by an unfair temporal law which gives freedom of opinion and creed to everyone except the men of Islam.

Abu al-Nasr added: We will use all legal and legitimate ways to ensure the group's return. We will live up to the Koranic principle contained in these words: "Let there arise out of you a band of people inviting to all that is good, enjoying what is right, and forbidding what is wrong. They are the ones to attain felicity."

I said: Do you not agree with me that the 30 years which have elapsed since the group was dissolved are enough to destroy any group?
He said: Yes, 30 years or more are enough to finish off any group, but the Muslim Brotherhood's cause is the cause of God and his religion.

I said: Does this mean that you will continue with your legal suits for the return of the group?
He replied: Yes, and we have a case before the administrative court of justice for the return of the group. We will resort to every legal course to ensure the group's return.

I asked: What will be Muslim Brotherhood Supreme Guide Hamid Abu al-Nasr's motto in his pursuit of the call?
He said: The Muslim Brotherhood's permanent motto is that serving God is our aim, the Koran is our constitution, the prophet is our leader, death for God is our most cherished wish, and our course is one of right, justice, and freedom for all.

I said: How do you view democracy and the current political multiparty system in Egypt?
He replied: We want democracy and we demand that it should be more general and complete and should apply to all people. It is one of the fruits of Islam. We do not object to the multiparty system.

I said: Does democracy contradict the shura system in Islam?
He said: The shura system flourishes when there is freedom. There can be no real shura in the absence of freedom.

I said: What is the state of your relations with the authorities?
He said: Our relations with the current authorities are relations of fluctuating respect and appreciation which we wish would increase.

I said: How do you interpret the fact that a presidential representative, the People's Assembly speaker, and a number of ministers attended 'Umar al-Talmasani's funeral and the fact that the prime minister went to the pavilion to express his condolences?
He replied: The condolences of the president, the People's Assembly speaker, and ministers over our departed supreme guide constituted a noble gesture of which we are proud. The Muslim Brotherhood recorded its thanks in the protocol register at the 'Abidin palace. We wholeheartedly appreciate the ministers' participation in the funeral.

I said: Do you see the funeral as public support for Muslim Brotherhood legitimacy despite the 1954 decision to dissolve the group?
He said: There can be no doubt that the late 'Umar al-Talmasani's funeral provided the best and strongest evidence of the group's strength and real popularity.

I said: What is your attitude toward the other Islamic groups?
He replied: The Muslim Brotherhood's attitude to the other Muslim groups is one of amity, compassion, and mutual advice which unite and do not divide. If the Muslim Brotherood was officially allowed to operate it would have been possible to contain and guide these groups on the right course, as instructed in the Koran: "So take what the apostle assigns to you and deny yourselves that which he withholds from you."

Sudanese Prime Minister Plans State Visit Soon

NC081344 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will visit Egypt in the next few days to hold talks on bilateral relations and current Arab issues, according to Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador Fu'ad Hijazi.

Hijazi stated that the Sudanese prime minister was invited by the Egyptian Government and his visit will provide an opportunity to discuss all the subjects of common concern and to emphasize the mutual desire to further develop bilateral relations.

Lutfi Interviewed on Arab, U.S. Ties, Economy

NC060614 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has said Egypt encourages Arab investment and is ready to provide all possible facilities and guarantees. The government, he said, is ready to look without delay into any complaint by Arab investors facing administrative obstacles. Dr Lutfi said that his door is open to any such complaints so that problems may be resolved at once.

In an interview published tomorrow, Saturday, in the weekly *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* the prime minister voices the hope that Arab investment in Egypt's development plan will grow. He says that the government hopes to mesh the joint interests of Egypt and the Arabs, and added Egypt has received numerous Arab offers to set up investment projects in Sinai.

The prime minister says Egyptian-Sudanese relations are too good to be affected by Libya or any other country. He adds that [former] Sudanese president Ja'far Numayri is simply a refugee and that he does not engage and will never be allowed to engage in any political activity. Dr Lutfi stresses Egypt is working to solve the problem of the south and to bring about a reconciliation that would lead to unity and stability in Sudan.

Speaking about relations between King Husayn and the PLO and about the impact of Syrian-Jordanian ties on Egyptian-Jordanian relations, the prime minister says that there is no alternative to dialogue between Jordan and the PLO because they are essential parties to the peace process. The prime minister also stresses that Egypt favors all moves to bring Arabs closer together and voiced the hope that the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement will soften Syria's hardline policies, opposition to the peace process, and attempts to polarize the nations of the area. For us, he says, the most important thing is for Arabs to agree on a formula for a peaceful settlement.

Concerning the dispute between Qatar and Bahrain, Dr Lutfi says that it is a blow to GCC unity. He expresses the hope that relations between these two Arab countries will get back to normal. As regards Egyptian-U.S. relations, Dr Lutfi describes the claims that the United States has influence over Egyptian policy as politically immature. Egypt, he says, appreciates the economic and military assistance provided by Washington, but this does not mean that it is under U.S. influence.

Dr Lutfi also stresses that foreign interference is at the root of the Lebanese problem and that if the Lebanese are left alone they will be able to find a just formula for sectarian coexistence, particularly since everyone rejects the idea of partitioning Lebanon into cantons.

Egypt is opposed to all types of terrorism, whether staged by individuals, organizations, or countries, and irrespective of its causes and motives, the prime minister asserts.

Dr Lutfi also comments on the idea of a Marshall plan for the development of the Middle East to be sponsored by the United States and other Western countries. The prime minister said that this proposal raises many questions that must be discussed in order to come to a definite understanding on the matter. This must be done before beginning to talk about economic assistance.

Discussing the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, Dr Lutfi said that Afghanistan has turned into another Vietnam and that Moscow has not achieved its goals in that country. The occupation of Afghanistan has done great harm to the image of the Soviet Union in the Third World. The prime minister said that any improvement in relations between the superpowers will reflect positively on the Middle East. If the two superpowers agreed to join the international peace conference, he pointed out, their participation would decisively speed up the process of finding a settlement.

Commenting on South Africa's raids on neighboring countries, the prime minister said that these are a response to international pressure on South Africa to make it withdraw from Namibia and renounce apartheid. It is time this farce inflicted upon our African continent ended, Lutfi concluded.

Defense Minister: Progress in Domestic Arms Industry

NC091035 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jun (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has asserted that the manufacture of weapons provides the proper basis for breaking the arms monopoly.

In this context, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said Egypt has entered the phase in which it will be able to produce its own tanks. He added that equipment suitable for the manufacture of various classes of weapons is currently being installed, and that this will allow us to select the types most appropriate to our means of production. The American M-1 Abrams, as well as the German Leopard tank, have been chosen for production in Egypt.

In an interview published today by the weekly paper *MAYU*, the minister of defense noted that Egypt has reached an advanced stage in the manufacture of the Saqr-80 missile which, in turn, represents a further development of the 'Ayn al-Saqr series that Egypt has already begun to turn out. He added Egypt is currently studying the idea of manufacturing the American TOW missile following its success in this area with Swingfire missiles. He noted that production will begin as soon as financial credits are available.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah denied that Egypt acted as an arms dealer when it supplied Iraq with weapons to improve its economy. He claimed that if Egypt were after profit, it would have filled the large number of purchase orders submitted through companies and foreign middlemen, and at much higher prices. He added that those who spread such rumors are advocates of Arab division.

The deputy prime minister and minister of defense announced that Egypt will reveal the secrets of the October War in 1988, 2 years from now.

Air Force Commander on Mirage-2000 Agreement

NC090526 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jun (MENA) — Air Force Commander Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Hilmi has declared the first shipment in an agreement involving Mirage-2000 warplanes, the most sophisticated aircraft produced by France, will arrive in Egypt within a few days. He added that Egyptian pilots will fly the planes directly from France to an airbase prepared for them in our country.

As for the diversification in types of fighter planes used by the Air Force, Lt Gen Hilmi said: This places great burdens on our Armed Forces. At the same time, it hinders and exhausts the enemy, as far as defense is concerned, due to the variations in the type and capabilities of weapons they must face.

In an exclusive interview appearing in Monday's [9 June] edition of *AL-AHRAM*, Lt Gen Hilmi emphasized there are no problems with the United States and France in the field of armament. He added: We fill all our requirements in modern weapons with them. He went on to say that Egyptian pilots, engineers, and technicians have completed their training courses in the use of the Mirage-2000, which represents the most up-to-date technology in the field of aviation. He added that the facilities required for this type of plane at the Egyptian air base have been completed, and the planes will be ready for operation once they arrive.

The Air Force commander said that the rest of the planes in this agreement will be delivered at the beginning of next year. The new planes, he said, are equipped with Super and Magic Matra missiles, and can carry up to 6000 kg of weapons.

Lt Gen Hilmi added that the most powerful fighter planes in the world are the F-16's and F-15's. He described these two types as capable of performing the modern tasks of the Air Force and added that the Mirage-2000 is ranked somewhere in-between these two types. He mentioned that Egypt had bought F-16's from the United States but refrained from buying the F-15's because of their high price. In the final analysis, he said, we can get the same results by using the Mirage-2000. We did something similar in the area of early warning, he pointed out, when we decided to buy the E-2C instead of the expensive AWACS.

Lt Gen Hilmi said that the new planes will provide a considerable boost to the fighting power of our Air Forces. They are interceptor fighter-bombers fit for action under any conditions.

Discussing old Eastern bloc planes, the Air Force commander noted that the MIG's we have cannot be considered outdated now that we have equipped them with various types of modern instruments that have brought them up-to-date and made them much more efficient than they originally were. These planes, he said, are still capable of performing certain tasks with the utmost efficiency.

Lt Gen Hilmi stressed that no restrictions have been placed on the Egyptian Armed Forces freedom to choose the type of weapons needed, and that the political leadership helps see to it that their requirements are met. In response to a question on the armament of the Egyptian Armed Forces in light of Egypt's commitment to peace, the Air Force commander pointed out that the peace process has a different meaning in the vocabulary of professional soldiers. He added that armed forces around the world work as though a war were about to break out, and that peace does not mean a halt to armament and training operations or to efforts to upgrade military standards.

AL-AHRAM Views Attempt To Storm Al-Aqsa Mosque

NC080534 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jun (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AHRAM* denounces Israeli actions in the occupied Arab territories and criticizes Israeli politicians for encouraging extremist Israeli groups to assault the sanctity of the holy places, particularly the Al-Aqsa Mosque which is the first of the two kiblahs [direction of prayer] and the third of the holy places.

In its Sunday [8 June] editorial, the paper says the ravings of Israeli politicians about annexing the historic holy places of the three divinely-inspired religions, and their talk about never returning them to the Arabs whatever the cost, spurred the Gush Emunim movement into trying to storm the Al-Aqsa mosque the day before yesterday, when the Islamic nation was getting ready to welcome the blessed Ramadan Biram.

The paper adds that it is strange that the attempt coincided with an announcement by the Israeli Central Statistics Bureau to the effect that the population of Jerusalem was 463,000, of whom 331,000 were Jews. This means that the Jewish population makes up 71.5 percent of the total population. It also means that the Jews are the majority, while the Arab inhabitants have turned into a minority in a city in which they were the majority for centuries.

The paper refers to the statements made by the Gush Emunin group that, by storming the mosque, the group's aim was to remind the Israeli Government that leaving the mosque in the hands of Muslim Palestinians was a situation that could not go on. The paper asks: What, then, is the situation that can go on?

Butrus Ghali Returns From Stockholm Rights Meeting

NC062117 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Cairo from Stockholm tonight, concluding an 8-day visit to Sweden.

During the visit, Dr Ghali attended the meetings of the 33d session of the International Rights Committee, the subjects of which were the issue of terrorism and ways of curbing it.

Upon his arrival, the state minister said that he also held talks with Swedish officials on cooperation between Egypt and Sweden and between Sweden and the African countries in general.

Commenting on the passage of 19 years since June 1967, Dr Ghali said: Today is the beginning of the 20th year of Israel's occupation of the West Bank, the Gaza strip, and the Golan Heights. Egypt, he said, has managed to liberate all of its territories through the peace treaty. The only remaining problem in this respect is Tabah, and it can be solved through arbitration.

Dr Ghali added that Egypt believes in the need to work to end the Israeli occupation of Arab land, to allay the suffering of the Palestinian people, and to restore all Palestinian rights.

Ghanaian Envoy Ends Visit, Departs for Home

NC081635 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Ghana's presidential envoy left Cairo for home this afternoon, following a 4-day visit to Egypt. The envoy handed President Husni Mubarak a message from Ghanaian President Jerry John Rawlings. The message dealt with African solidarity and bilateral relations.

Saddam Husayn Chairs RCC-Ba'th Party Meeting

JN080438 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
0300 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn presided over a joint meeting of the RCC and the National and Regional Commands of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party last night. The solid situation on the battlefronts in the face of the Iranian regime's aggression and the Arab situation in general were reviewed during the meeting.

'Aziz Cited on 'Reconciliation Talks' With Syria

JN071039 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
7 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Combined agency dispatches]

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz was quoted on Friday as saying that Iraqi and Syrian delegates will hold reconciliation talks later this month at a border point between the two countries.

Mr 'Aziz said the talks will be held after the 'Id al-Fitr feast. "But will anything change? I don't think so...unless they (the Syrians) come this time with some goodwill," Mr 'Aziz told the London-based magazine *AL-TADAMUN* . An account of the interview was distributed in Kuwait by the KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY (KUNA).

The Iraqi foreign minister praised His Majesty King Husayn for initiating the reconciliation between the two states which are ruled by rival wings of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The king launched the process in visits to Baghdad and Damascus in the wake of the rapprochement between Damascus and Amman. Saudi Arabia has been spearheading an Arab League bid to patch up inter-Arab differences and pave the way for convening a long-delayed Arab summit conference.

Mr 'Aziz said Syria has not responded to the Arab League committee for "the purification of Arab political climates," according to the AP in Kuwait which was quoting the *AL-TADAMUN* interview.

Mr 'Aziz said the Syrians also have refused a Jordanian proposal to hold a Jordan-Syrian-Iraq meeting to discuss means of eliminating differences between Damascus and Baghdad.

Jordanian officials were not immediately available for comment.

The Syrians, Mr 'Aziz told the magazine, were insisting on mere border meetings between either security officials or foreign ministers of the two countries alone and without a third party.

"This insistence shows that they (Syrians) have not goodwill," Mr 'Aziz said. "I think they want a bilateral meeting at a border meeting so that no one would be able to witness whatever they or we might say." He disclosed that the Soviet Union arranged a reconciliation meeting between Syrian and Iraqi representatives last March.

Mr 'Aziz did not say where the meeting took place, adding that it produced no favourable results because the Syrians insisted on either "merging Iraq and Syria into one state or continuing their support for Iran" in its war with Iraq.

He said Syria and Libya had been aiding Iran to acquire arms from East and West to carry on the war.

Mr 'Aziz indicated that relations between Syria and Iran have been strained. The Saudi daily *AL-RIYAD* predicted that the next few days will witness "a detente in relations between Syria and Iraq on all levels."

Talks Said Set for 'Late Next Week'

GF061326 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
5 Jun 86 pp 1, 24

[Report by 'Amid al-Shanti]

[Text] A senior Arab diplomatic source has informed *AL-QABAS* that a meeting will be held between Iraqi and Syrian officials late next week. The meeting is expected to be on the foreign ministerial level, preliminary to a higher level meeting between the two countries.

The source added that it has been decided that the meeting would be held on the mutual border of the two countries between Al-Ratbah and Abu al-Shamat.

The source affirmed that agreement to hold this meeting was reached last week in light of efforts by King Husayn of Jordan, and that the agenda has been left open with no issues being specified for discussion. A "stage-by-stage discussion" will be held on all disputed issues between the two sides. Among these is the issue of "pumping Iraqi oil" through Syrian territory following the failure of the efforts of the OAPEC technical committee, which includes Syrian and Iraqi representatives. The issue has been delayed until the border meeting is held.

The source added that King Husayn is expected, following his Western tour, to visit Arab countries influential in various spheres.

Iranian Opposition Leader Rajavi Arrives in Baghdad

JN080447 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
0300 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Mas'ud Rajavi, leader of the Iranian opposition Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, arrived in Baghdad last night. He was received by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister; Na'im Haddad, RCC member; Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Comrade Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and minister of higher education and scientific research; Comrade [name indistinct], member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information and acting foreign minister; and Dr Fadil al-Barraq, deputy chief of the RCC's liberation movements bureau.

Rajavi's Headquarters Moved to Iraq

JN080651 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Mas'ud Rajavi, chairman of the Iranian resistance national council and leader of the Iranian opposition organization Mojahedin-e Khalq, arrived in Baghdad from Paris at midnight yesterday. He was received at Baghdad airport by Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, some ministers, and ranking Iraqi officials. Following his arrival, Rajavi and his wife Maryam Rajavi left for Al-Najaf and Karbala' to visit the holy places there.

Yesterday French police carried out checks on the identity of persons who were in Rajavi's house in a Paris suburb. According to an informed French source, Rajavi, who has been living in France since 1981, left Paris voluntarily yesterday.

According to a statement issued by the national council of Iranian resistance, the decision on Rajavi's departure for Iraq was adopted unanimously during the council's recent meeting. It added that about 1,000 mojahedin have left Paris for Iraq during the past few weeks in order to join Rajavi's supporters on the Iranian border.

The statement said that Khomeyni's regime, which resorts to holding hostages and political blackmail and which is facing international crises that are worsening day after day, is trying to put pressure on other countries to curb the just Iranian resistance. The statement added that armed resistance in Iran has reached a stage indicating that Khomeyni's inhuman regime will inevitably be toppled. It said the progress of the resistance movement requires a new stage of work for a popular rebellion that will topple Khomeyni's illegitimate regime.

Concluding, the statement said: For the sake of neutralizing Khomeyni's plots on the one hand and responding to the requests of another stage of resistance on the other, Rajavi's headquarters has been transferred from Europe to Iraq. This transfer has become inevitable in order to organize and deploy the armed revolution forces as a last stage prior to departure for the homeland.

Bahraini Information Minister Arrives in Baghdad

JN061341 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1302 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jun (INA) — Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad arrived in Baghdad today. He is carrying a verbal message from Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah to President Saddam Husayn. He was received by Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim.

Conveys Message to Saddam Husayn

JN071058 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah. Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad delivered the message to President Saddam Husayn when the president received him here today. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them as well as the current Arab situation. The meeting was attended by Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim.

The Bahraini minister arrived here yesterday.

Territory Offered to Iran for 'Passage to Palestine'

JN072015 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] In a speech at Tehran University on Friday, 6 June, Hashemi-Rafsanjani spoke about the liberation of Palestine. He said: As long as the Ba'th Party rules Iraq, the eastern Islamic peoples will not be permitted to march on Israel. He also said: Our dear Muslim brothers and other movements believe that if this war ends, their forces will be free to attack Israel. I advise them not to fall into this mistake. They must help us remove this wall separating the Iranian people from the Palestinian people in order to pave the road to Palestine.

Reacting to these remarks, Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi told INA: It is obvious that Hashemi-Rafsanjani wants to tell the people of Iran that the Iraqi regime, led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, is preventing the Iranian people and Army from passing through Iraq to liberate Palestine, thus justifying the continuation of the war. Replying to these remarks, in my capacity as speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly which represents the entire Iraqi people through free election and by official authorization of the Iraqi Government which is led by the Ba'th Party, I would like to explain that Iraq, represented by its people, party, president, and government, is fully prepared to allow the passage of the Iranian Army and volunteers from Iran across Iraqi territory to Palestine or any other place.

Iraq will provide all the necessary means, arrangements, and services to facilitate their passage to Palestine through Iraq and with the war [with Iran] continuing as it is. We are perfectly ready to discuss any arrangements necessitated by the passage of Iranian forces or volunteers with the aim of liberating Palestine. We declare this stand without any preconditions and from a position of strength. We will not demand ending the war as a precondition and we will not place any obstacle of any kind so as to carry out this task as best we can and with all seriousness and earnestness. This is because we firmly believe in liberating Palestine with the help of Arabs, Muslims, and all world forces which wish to do so.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

I Army Corps Ready for Iranian Targets

JN080844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi I Army Corps has said that his corps has completed all the necessary preparations to occupy new Iranian targets at a deputy [as received] which will be determined by the Iraqi Supreme Command. Staff Lieutenant General Nizar 'Abd al-Karim al-Khazraji added that I Army Corps formations are fully prepared to carry out future tasks and are awaiting orders from the Supreme Command.

In an interview published by the newspaper *AL-QADISIYAH* here today, he said that the Iranian enemy will not hold out in the face of the corps' future moves, just as it failed to hold out in the previous battles waged by the I Army Corps formations. He emphasized that what he says is based on great and absolute confidence in the efficiency and preparedness of his corps' formations.

Communique No 2,251

JN061703 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1620 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,251 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their heroic fighting in defense of the nation's honor and in protection of Iraq's sacred territory, sovereignty, and dignity, asserting their great ability to mete out severe punishment to the Khomeyniites who are blinded by their sinister intentions and intent on war and aggression.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force continues to chase the wretched aggressors everywhere, meting out to them the punishment they deserve. Our bold planes carried out 49 combat missions today, scoring direct and destructive hits against enemy concentrations, vehicles, positions, weaponry, and supplies. After carrying out all their missions, the brave eagles returned safely to base, praised be God.

2. The defeated enemy tried to attack our brave units in the V Army Corps northern sector, using a force estimated at one infantry regiment. Our brave fighters in the heroic V Army Corps, supported by splendid artillery support, confronted it with intensive fire and succeeded in crushing the attempt and in destroying the major part of the attacking force. The rest of the force fled under our capable artillery fire.

Eleswhere in the same sector, 18 enemy soldiers were killed, others were wounded, and 4 infantry positions were destroyed. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses. A heroic patrol in the same sector captured seven Kalashnikov rifles and one (PKC) machine gun which the enemy had left behind in previous battles.

3. An enemy force estimated at an infantry company attempted to approach our valiant units' positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. The corps was lying in wait for it. The men confronted the enemy force with strong fire, inflicting large losses. Only a few elements of the force survived. They were heard calling for help before fleeing the battlefield. A brave patrol in the same sector captured one 40-mm tubular launcher and one 81-mm mortar which the enemy had left behind in recent battles.

4. Our hero fighters in the VII Army Corps sector spotted a group of enemy soldiers trying to approach our forward positions. They pounded it with various types of weapons, inflicting several losses. The remaining few fled. The enemy suffered the following losses in several parts of the same sector: 1 106-mm gun destroyed; 10 infantry positions destroyed and some enemy soldiers killed; 1 observation post destroyed and 1 enemy soldier killed; and 2 ammunition dumps destroyed.

5. One shovel and one infantry position were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, one Poclain shovel and one personnel shelter were destroyed in the II Army Corps sector, and one shovel was destroyed in the I Army Corps sector.

6. The forces of charlatan Khomeyni shelled two residential areas in the Abu al-Khasib District and the suburbs of Khanaqin, wounding a civilian in Abu al-Khasib.

Communique No 2,252

JN071728 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,252 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 June 1986]

[Excerpt] The following is a roundup of our operations for last night and today:

1. Our brave soldiers on the VII Army Corps front engaged enemy units with artillery and other weapons. They inflicted losses in men and equipment and destroyed seven infantry positions, two vehicles, and one ammunition dump. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our patrols carrying out its duties in no-man's-land seized five Kalashnikov rifles, an RPG machine gun, and one 40-mm launcher abandoned by the enemy.

2. An enemy patrol of 15 soldiers approached our positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our units opened fire killing or wounding a number of them. The others fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed one heavy machine gun emplacement and two infantry positions, killing those manning them.

3. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah opened artillery and tank fire on enemy positions and troop concentrations, destroying eight infantry positions and killing a number of enemy soldiers. In the same sector, one of our patrols seized a quantity of equipment and brought it to our positions.

4. One of our units in the I Army Corps northern sector sighted an enemy patrol trying to advance on our positions. Our units opened fire and killed two. The rest fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, three infantry positions were destroyed and fires were started on the enemy side.

5. One ammunition dump was burned and a number of enemy infantry positions were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan and three infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants killed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

We wish our people, our Arab nation, and the Islamic world a happy, blessed 'Id al-Fitr. We wish our Armed Forces a permanent state of triumph and wish our great leader long life.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 June 1986

Communique No 2,253

JN081652 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,253 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces celebrate the blessed 'Id al-Fitr in the trenches of glory and positions of honor, mapping out with the missiles of justice happy days and a brilliant future for the homeland for justice, good, and peace. The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Continuing the pursuit of the regime of charlatans in its own home and depriving these charlatans of the means of aggression, our giant Air Force carried out the following missions:

a. At 1140 today, our planes carried out a destructive raid on two control and communications stations and their transmitters in Asadabad. With God's help, this center was completely destroyed and its installations were set ablaze.

b. At 1205 [as heard], our planes carried out a successful raid against the Khark Island facilities, setting their targets ablaze.

c. At 1157 today, our valiant eagles carried out a raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

After carrying out their duty with their famous courage and efficiency, the heroes of the air safely and triumphantly returned to the homeland. God be praised for granting victory. Blessed be our Air Force — commanders, eagles, officers, and other ranks. Proceed to deal further blows that will break the enemy's back.

2. Our brave naval force is doing more than its share of destroying the enemy and its material resources which the enemy uses to bolster its war machine. At 2310 last night, our brave Navy men, the faithful guardians of the Arab Gulf waters, delivered an accurate and effective blow to a very large maritime target off the Iranian coast. After carrying out their mission, the brave lions of the sea returned to their bases, jubilant with their triumph over our enemies. May God bless you, O brave men of our Navy, and blessed be your hands. It is from God that we derive help and success.

3. Seven enemy soldiers were killed and five infantry positions were destroyed in the V Army Corps sector, and one ammunition dump was set on fire and four infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

4. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector killed two enemy soldiers, destroyed one heavy machine gun position and three infantry positions, and set two ammunition dumps on fire.

5. Our units on the VII Army Corps front pounded enemy positions and troop concentrations, destroying two vehicles, four infantry positions, and one machine gun position whose crew was killed. In another area, one of our patrols captured three Kalashnikov rifles and one RPK machine gun.

6. Three enemy soldiers were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector, and two ammunition dumps were set on fire on the IV Army Corps sector east of Mayan.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 June 1986

Islamic Jihad To Free Two French, British Hostages

NC061435 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1427 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] An unidentified person claiming to be a spokesman for the Islamic Jihad Organization contacted the Voice of Lebanon a short while ago and said that, in the name of the oppressed on earth and on the occasion of the feast of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, a French hostage and a British one will be released as a sign of the group's goodwill.

Further Reports on Al-Jumayyil Visit to Romania

'Aziz, Al-Jumayyil Hold 'Urgent' Talks

NC071532 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpts] President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has concluded an official 1-day visit to Romania. President al-Jumayyil met in Bucharest this morning with members of the Arab diplomatic corps and then received Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, who arrived in the Romanian capital yesterday afternoon and asked for an urgent meeting with the Lebanese president. Tariq 'Aziz conveyed to President al-Jumayyil the greetings and sincerest wishes of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, as well as the wishes of the Iraqi Government and people for peace, stability, and security in Lebanon. Following the meeting, the Iraqi minister expressed hope that freedom, unity, security, and happiness will return to Lebanon as a fraternal country with full independence and an effective role with its Arab brothers in the area. He added: This is our hope and our policy toward Lebanon. We will continue to support this policy despite the gloomy circumstances and difficulties. We will remain optimistic that this will be achieved, God willing.

Tariq 'Aziz said that his talks with President al-Jumayyil were fraternal and far-reaching and that they dealt with the situations in the region. He added that in his talks with President al-Jumayyil, he explained the situation in Iraq and the Iranian aggression. He emphasized Iraq's readiness to defend its sovereignty, security, and dignity, stressing that Baghdad is striving for Arab solidarity and sound and honest relations among the Arab countries. Iraq, he went on to say, is eager to have relations based on cooperation, mutual respect, and non-interference in internal affairs. Replying to a question on the Jordanian initiative to reconcile Iraq and Syria, Tariq 'Aziz said: The efforts made by Jordan's King Husayn were sincere and praiseworthy but have not yet reached a level that we can describe as having achieved significant results.

Al-Jumayyil Returns Home

NC082052 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil returned to Beirut today following a 3-day visit to Romania. During his stay there, Al-Jumayyil held talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu on the situation in Lebanon and throughout the region.

Further Reportage

For Bucharest AGERPRES coverage of the visit to Romania by President al-Jumayyil and his "official" talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu see the Romania section of the 9 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives in Beirut

NC081143 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati arrived in Beirut at 1400 today. He will meet with a number of officials and leaders and will discuss the existing situation and recent developments in Lebanon. It should be recalled that Besharati delivered a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from his Iranian counterpart, 'Ali Khamene'i.

Explosion Damages Italian Attache's Car

NC071051 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] A stick of dynamite exploded near the car of the Italian military attache in Sarba area [in East Beirut] this morning. The explosion caused damage to the car, which bears diplomatic license plate number 141/17. The name of the Italian military attache is Lt Col Amadeo Sturchio.

Group Takes Credit, Promises More

NC081704 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] A group demanding the release of detainees in Italian and French prisons today said that it blew up a car belonging to the Italian Embassy in East Beirut and threatened more attacks against European interests. The Committee for the Defense of Arab and Middle East Political Detainees in Europe delivered a typewritten statement to a news agency in Beirut saying that its members blew up the car belonging to the Italian military attache. Yesterday, a car belonging to the Italian Embassy was blown up in East Beirut about 1 km away from the embassy. Security sources said that the car was empty and that nobody was injured.

The statement, which was typed in Arabic, said that the committee promises all political strugglers detained in European prisons that it will not permit the imperialist forces to detain them unjustly. The committee threatened to continue its attacks against European interests everywhere. The committee demanded the release of Lebanese citizens Josephine 'Abduh and 'Abdallah Mansuri, who are detained in Italy on suspicion of involvement in armed attacks. 'Abduh was arrested near Rome Airport in 1984, following receipt of information from the French police that she was suspected of participating in an armed attack against a UAE diplomat in Rome in October 1984. The diplomat's female companion was killed in the attack. Mansuri was arrested in August 1984 for carrying a valise containing explosives aboard an Italian train.

The committee also demanded the release of persons detained in French prisons; they are George Ibrahim 'Abdallah, Farujyan Karabidjyan, and Anis Naqqash. The committee previously claimed responsibility for a number of bombings in France last year. Naqqash was arrested after having led a 5-man force in an attempt to assassinate former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar in Paris in 1980. The Jihad Islamic Organization, which holds four French hostages in Lebanon, also has demanded the release of Anis Naqqash.

Soviet Reaffirms Hope for Lebanese Sovereignty

NC061210 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha and Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov at the government house today. They discussed the local conditions and their repercussions. Afterwards, the Soviet ambassador said: We had a good meeting. We dealt with bilateral relations and means of promoting them. We also discussed the local and regional situation from the Lebanese viewpoint. On behalf of the Soviet Union, I reiterated that we would like to help the Lebanese people emerge from their ordeal, solidify their unity, and exercise sovereignty over all of Lebanon, including the south.

Junblatt 'Expresses Optimism' to Soviet Ambassador

NC080915 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, received Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha in Al-Mukhtarah this morning. The ambassador was accompanied by Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov. Afterwards, Kolotusha said that the meeting had taken place in a cordial atmosphere. We exchanged views on regional issues. I heard an assessment of the Lebanese situation from Minister Junblatt. The ambassador expressed his optimism regarding present conditions.

Nasirite Movement Leader Returns From USSR

NC061735 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Mustafa Sa'd [secretary general of the Nasirite Popular Organization] returned to Sidon this afternoon following a 10-day visit to the Soviet Union. While in the USSR, he held talks with Soviet officials on the situation in Lebanon, with special emphasis on the south.

More Reports on Conflicts in the Palestinian Camps

Sniping Leaves Five Casualties

NC061728 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] There were reports of artillery exchanges a short while ago in and around the Shatila camp. Fighting in the area had died down earlier, except for some light machinegun fire near the Military College and the Al-Dukhi section of the Sabra Camp, the Ariha School in Shatila, and Al-Rasul al-A'zam in Burj al-Barajinah. There have been numerous instances of sniping in the camps and on the airport road. Five people have been killed or wounded as a result. Security sources announced this afternoon that Abu 'Annan, an official of the Fath Uprising, and a citizen named Fadi al-Darir were among those killed. The Amal Movement and the 6th Brigade are redeploying in the camps area, and the warring parties continue to fortify their positions. There have not been any pitched battles today, but Red Cross ambulances have been unable to enter the camps to transfer the wounded and to give food and medicine to the inhabitants.

Special Force Participants Withdraw

NC061732 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Security reports available to our radio indicate that the special force that formerly comprised members of the Amal Movement, the Progressive Socialist Party, the Ba'th Party Organization, and the 6 February Movement is now confined to Amal militiamen alone. The other participating organizations have withdrawn in the wake of recent events.

'Secret' Groups Threaten Amal

NC071041 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Two secret movements in Beirut, the Salah al-Din organization and the 'Umar al-Mukhtar forces, have threatened to attack Amal Movement offices and Syrian agents in West Beirut. AFP reports that in a joint communique phoned in to an international news agency in West Beirut, the two movements warned people not to go near the offices of the Amal Movement. They also called on those living near these offices to leave their houses for their own safety.

Intermittent Shooting on Combat Lines

NC071127 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The situation in and around the Palestinian camps has ranged between extreme tension and guarded calm since this morning. According to the latest reports, the perimeter of Burj al-Barajinah came under shellfire a short while ago from the eastern area. Occasional bursts of sniper fire, and the explosion of RPG's and hand grenades continue to be heard on the combat lines of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah.

Birri Hits Christian Ties With Israel

NC071250 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] In an interview with the newspaper *AL-ANBA'*, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri said in reply to a question: Not one of us wants to fight for the sake of fighting. It is our belief that things must happen on the Christian arena. There must be a Christian movement against those who have led Lebanon into this state. He added: Amin al-Jumayyil thinks that he is winning now that he has 2 years and a few months left in office, and that he can complete his term. But, where will the country be in 2 years' time? Will there be a homeland left? This does not trouble him at all. In all frankness, there is only one way to achieve a solution in Lebanon because the problem is not only a dispute over a particular internal issue. We still have the same situation. There is a confrontation between an Israeli factor and a non-Israeli one. [Israeli Major General] Ori Orr and Antoine Lahd received Dany Sham'un a few days ago in Al-Naqurah. In addition, the Christians constantly resort to Israeli experts. On the UNIFIL and Goulding's visit, Nabih Birri said: Goulding did not make new proposals with regard to the south. In this connection, Birri praised the Soviet Union's position on UNIFIL.

Junblatt, Palestinians Discuss Camps

NC071308 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt, the Progressive Socialist Party leader, received in Al-Mukhtarah today a Palestinian delegation representing the PFLP-GC, the dissident Fatah Movement, and the Palestinian Communist Party. During the meeting, they discussed conditions in the Palestinian camps and recent developments there.

PNSF Says Amal Violating Cease-Fire

NC071713 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The Palestinian National Salvation Front has issued a statement saying that despite the announcement of a cease-fire and promises made by the Amal Movement, Burj al-Barajinah camp was suddenly subjected to violent shelling this morning. The Hayfa Hospital and the camp's mosques were also the target of shelling. One mosque received a direct hit while people were arriving. The statement described the shelling as being in violation of all humanitarian and Islamic values and principles. It also called for a mass reaction and urged all powers to play an effective role in ending the massacre. According to the statement, 3 persons were killed and 19 others wounded by the sniper fire exchanged in the camps last night.

6 February Movement Scores Amal

NC071739 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] For the first time, the 6 February Movement issued a statement today criticizing the Amal Movement and accusing it of launching the attack on its posts [in Al-Tariq al-Jadidah] in order to make up for the losses it sustained in the camps and of attempting to transfer this war [camps war] to Western Bierut in order to achieve military victory in the area adjacent to the camps. The movement believes that the direct motives for this war are unsubstantial ones that do not justify a fierce war in which all values are violated, all the different ranks are thrown into disorder, and brothers are scattered and cannot reunify. The movement believes that Amal's actions prove its wish to impose its domination, hegemony, and autocracy. It has become clear to the 6 February Movement that the Amal Movement has decided to take the military option.

Gunmen 'Torpedo' Cease-Fire

NC071805 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Gunmen in the western sector [of Beirut] torpedoed a cease-fire agreement that was announced at 1630. After a period of relative calm, which lasted from 1645 to 1730, which was interspersed with sporadic attacks on Army posts in the markets and the port, battles involving machineguns and RPG's were renewed along these lines and are still in progress. The Bsaba township is reported to have been under heavy sniper fire from Al-Ma'rufiyah since 1800. As for the situation along the crossing points, gunmen have set up roadblocks preventing citizens from traveling from the western to the eastern area along the Museum-Al-Barbir crossing point. Gunmen in charge of a roadblock near the Al-'Ijjah building have been emptying fuel tanks of cars passing from the east to the west.

Shelling From East Beirut Intensifies

NC071948 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The sudden shelling from east Beirut of most residential areas adjacent to the combat lines in the southern suburb has intensified. The shelling extended to Burj al-Barajinah, Bi'r al-'Abd, and the airport road. An undetermined number of citizens have been killed and wounded. The combat lines at the markets and Ra's al-'Abd were subjected to mortar and tank shells. The combat lines of Al-'Ayntabli, Al-Hajj Dawud, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Hilton came under intensive fire from 106-mm, 60-mm, and 81-mm shells. The attack originated from a number of positions behind the Al-Fattal building, the Bank of Lebanon and Syria area, and from the Alpha and Al-Barazil buildings. An agreement was reached with the Army to cease fire at 1635. The cease-fire was violated after only 10 minutes, when flat-trajectory shells were fired at the Hilton combat line. At 1930, the shelling of Burj al-Barajinah and the airport road intensified, 120-mm shells were used. The shelling also extended to the Mar Mikha'il and (?Al-Tayyunah) combat lines and tanks were used during the shelling. [words indistinct]

Gunmen Raid Fuel Station

NC072003 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] An armed group of 15 unidentified persons arrived at the Nadim Khayr fuel station on Al-Awza'i street at 1800, emptied all the station's tanks and took the fuel to an unidentified destination. The circumstances of the incident have not yet been determined.

Army Under Fire

NC080609 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] The security situation along the combat lines flared up in the last few hours after the relative calm of the past several days. Fierce clashes broke out at midnight along the old commercial markets and southern suburb combat lines. Shells fired from a rocket launcher in West Beirut fell on the northern al-Matn coast. Army positions in the middle of Beirut and in the southern suburb were again attacked this morning with machinegun fire. Rocket and artillery fire was also directed at Dahr al-Wahsh and Suq al-Gharb from 'Alayh and 'Aytat on the mountain.

Palestinians Redeploy

NC080613 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Security reports indicate that the Palestinians in the mountain areas under the control of the Progressive Socialist Party have redeployed their artillery and launchers in West al-Shahhar, 'Alayh, and Al-Mansuriyah near Bhamdun in anticipation of any possible extensive violation of security along the camps combat lines.

Mufti Khalid Decries Muslim Actions

NC080808 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpts] On the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr, Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid delivered a sermon this morning in which he spoke about the hardships facing West Beirut in light of recent events. He explained the attacks and singular actions that have taken place in West Beirut, and said:

[Begin recording] We are very sorry that these days have been marred by many incidents that have saddened our hearts and given us much pain. What happened in the past few days was akin to deviation from the straight path. It was a deviation from God's straight line. Is it permissible for a Muslim to strike his Muslim brother? Is it permissible for a Muslim to kill his Muslim brother? Is it permissible for a Muslim to enter the house of his Muslim brother without his permission? Is it permissible for a Muslim to plunder the property of his Msulim brother and to steal his goods? Is it permissible for a Muslim to violate the honor of his Muslim brother? Is it permissible for a Muslim to attack, rob, and burn the stores of his Muslim brother? Is it permissible, after all this, for a Muslim to kill his Muslim brother? The Prophet of God, prayers and blessings be upon him, has forbidden all such things. [end recording]

Mufti Khalid said that this was the fourth time Beirut areas had been attacked and these gunmen exceeded their limit, these gunmen who mouth patriotic slogans. Permit me to say that these slogans are false and not patriotic. Some of them raise Islamic slogans. These, too, are false and not Islamic. These people have gone beyond the pale and done injustice to the people and the homeland. Their nation is not to be blamed for such persons. We say to them: What do you want to achieve through such actions? Do you want to draw us into a confessional battle or to create a conflict between a Muslim and his brother? This is unacceptable. Mufti Khalid added: We reject division, and will not respond to the schemes of these people. We will continue to adhere to our positions, to preserve our values and ethics, and rise above the wounds and follies. We will continue to be patient until the wrongdoer realizes his mistake, the unjust becomes aware of his injustice, the oppressor sees his despotism and the deviator returns to his straight path.

Mufti Qabalan Responds

NC080855 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The attempts to extricate West Beirut and the camps from the maze of conflict and contradiction are being frustrated by the depth of the differences among the disputants. These differences often develop into armed clashes, as has happened in the last few days. Mufti of Lebanon Shaykh Hasan Khalid [a Sunnite] spoke about these conflicts, attacked the militias controlling West Beirut, and warned against religious sedition. Today, Mufti 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan [a Shi'ite] retorted to Mufti Khalid's sermon. He said: We had wanted them to be leaders of Islam in Lebanon, but yesterday we found them to be leaders of Tariq al-Jadidah [Sunni district in West Beirut; scene of recent Amal — 6 February Movement fighting]. While Mufti Qabalan was delivering his sermon in the Burj al-Barajinah mosque, the state radio stopped and then resumed its transmission. It was noticed that after transmission resumed, Mufti Qabalan had toned down his attack and his words appeared more moderate. Here are excerpts from Mufti Qabalan's sermon:

[Begin recording] Wars are going on Beirut, and in and around the camps. A war raged in Tariq al-Jadidah. All this coincides with the Israeli onslaught on our villages of Kafr Rumman, Jba', 'Arab Salim, Yatar, Kafra, and Majdal Zun. War is being waged against all the villages adjacent to Israel.

Beirut has always received and taken in all comers and refugees from the south, from the north, from Al-Biqa', from the mountain, and from the southern suburbs. The Sunnite leaders want Beirut to become a modern city. They want Beirut to be for a certain group. For our part, we want Beirut to be able to absorb all and to serve all. Nationalist Beirut is not for the Sunni Muslims, or for the Shi'ite Muslims, or for the Druze Muslims, or for the Christians. We want Beirut to be for all Lebanese and for all who come here. [shouts of "God is great"] We had wanted the religious leadership in Beirut to be for all Muslims, not for the Sunnites or the Shi'ites. We went to them. We dragged ourselves to them. We paved the road for them. Our feet grew sore from coming and going. We did all this to please them and so that they would be leaders for all of us. However, they did not want to become leaders of all us. They wanted to be leaders of the Sunnites in Lebanon. We wanted them to be leaders of the Sunnites and Shi'ites in Lebanon. Now, our view is more limited. We see them as leaders of the Sunnites of Beirut though we wanted them to be leaders of all Muslims. We were surprised yesterday to see that this leadership is not for the Sunnites of Beirut. They are leaders of Tariq al-Jadidah, and nothing else. [end recording]

Fighting Resumes

NC081501 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Fighting resumed along the Shatila camp combat lines a short while ago. In a cable today, the Palestinians accused the Amal Movement of violating the cease-fire. They pointed out that the situation remains explosive and that eight women and children have been wounded. A spokesman for the camps popular committees reported that a Palestinian was killed in Burj al-Barajinah camp, which was subjected to shelling from mortars recoiless guns, and anti-tank rockets. The Amal Movement military bureau announced that a Palestinian attempt to break out of the Shatila camp was repulsed. The bureau confirmed that fighting involving the use of automatic and anti-tank weapons took place around the Burj al-Barajinah camp. However, it also accused East Beirut of involvement in violating the cease-fire.

Explosive Detonates Near Birri's House

NC081622 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] At 1700 today an explosive device went off in the Al-Barbur area, where the house of Minister Nabih Birri is located. The explosion left two children wounded and set an electric appliance shop on fire.

Junblatt Dismisses Early 'Solutions'

NC081817 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Speech by Progressive Socialist Party Leader Walid Junblatt at the Druze Health Institution in 'Ayn al-Zayn in Al-Shuf district on 8 June — recorded]

[Excerpts] Your eminence, Druze Shaykh Abu Shaqra; your highness, Princess Khawlah Arsalan, friends: We have managed to overcome many political challenges in the past through our unity and through our awareness of the dimensions of the plot against Lebanon, its cohesion, its multi-sectarian coexistence, and its Arab affiliation. Today, and I must stress and repeat this point, we are still at the beginning of the road. Many may see solutions on the horizon. I tell these people — whether they are from the mountain, from Beirut, or elsewhere — that there is still a long way to go. This is particularly true as the scant remainder of civilization and culture in Beirut, the beloved Beirut, the defiant Beirut, is under attack. It is as if some want to eradicate the last vistages of culture in Beirut. They want to see Beirut demolished and its patriots cut down. They want to create an atmosphere of chaos, bigotry, and constant fighting so as to empty the beloved capital of institutions, embassies, hospitals, and all signs of civilization.

This is why, when we think of the future, we should think of ways to develop the nationalist areas in the mountain and in Iqlim al-Kharrub. These areas have so far remained free from sectarian feuds and we should marshal all our resources to fortify these areas in the political, military, medical, scientific, and all other fields. The nationalist areas in the mountain and in Iqlim al-Kharrub will remain the last sanctuary for our sense of dignity, for our existence, for our independent and pro-Arab line, and for our defiant search for a better Lebanon, for a Lebanon in which sectarianism, fanaticism, and ignorance have no place. We seek a Lebanon free from the atmosphere of the middle ages, which some want to impose on us.

Youth Killed Near Al-Maqasid Society

NC081931 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] At approximately 2030, a car passed in front of the Al-Maqasid Society building in Mar Ilyas street and gunmen shot a young man to death. Tension rose and some rockets were fired but contacts have been held to contain the incident. A limited problem that arose in the Al-Fakahani area has been quelled.

Four Killed, 22 Wounded in Fighting

NC081934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] According to official reports, four persons were killed and 22 others wounded in today's fighting in the camps area, bringing the total number of casualties to 94 dead and 424 wounded.

Amal Rockets Hit Junblatt House

NC081951 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] At 2030, a clash broke out between Amal and socialist gunmen on Mar Ilyas street in West Beirut, near the Al-Maqasid center and opposite Minister Walid Junblatt's house. A state of alert was observed at the scene and in the Al-Zaydaniyah area. We have just received the following from our newsdesk: As a result of the fighting that took place on the Mar Ilyas street in West Beirut tonight, our security correspondent reported a short while ago that the house of Minister Walid Junblatt received three rockets hits. A state of general alert prevails among the Amal and socialist gunmen in the areas of Karakul al-Duruz, Tallat al-Khayyat, Al-Sanawbarah, Verdun, and Mar Ilyas. Meanwhile, a man named Ahmad Nahhal — better known as Abu George — an Amal official in charge of security, was killed in the 'A'ishah Bakkar area but the circumstances are still unknown.

Reports Say Junblatt's House Not Hit

NC082156 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] A state of alert now prevails among the Amal and socialist gunmen in the areas of Karakul al-Duruz, Al-Sanawbarah, Tallat al-Khayyat, Saqiyat al-Janzir, Verdun, Mar Ilyas, and the vicinity of the mufti's office. The two sides clashed in the Amr Ilyas area at 2030 [Sunday]. Three rockets were fired toward Minister Walid Junblatts house, but the rockets did not hit the house. We have learned that the state of alert in the Verdun area is due to shots fired at an official of the Progressive Socialist Party, at 2131 in the area named Nadim, while he was in his car. The state of alert in the other areas is due to the kidnapping of a PSP member named Muhiy al-Din Ghandur by Amal men in the Al-Rawshah area.

Junblatt Calls For Stop to Camps War

NC082104 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Excerpts] A celebration commemorating the martyrs of Gharifah was held at the town's main square today. Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt spoke on the occasion. Junblatt said: We are here to mark the martyr's day in Gharifah, on the mountain, in this patriotic, pan-Arab, and progressive part of the country. Meanwhile, others are celebrating the day of [solidarity with] the south under the premise that the south belongs to only one section of the population and on the assumption that the south can be monopolized by one party, one organization, or one faction.

At the seminar on the south and on the national resistance in the south, some reactionaries who planned for the Israeli assault and invasion, the likes of Fu'ad Butrus and Michel Iddah, were absolved of their past. In this very seminar, the pan-Arab progressive cause was taken for a ride in the labyrinthe of tribal and sectarian thought. The debate over the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 425 or the adherence to Cairo agreement [regulating Palestinian presence in south Lebanon] was translated into a bloody and racial war in the camps and in Beirut. All this fills us with shame and fear. We have fought our way to liberate the mountain and to bring freedom to Qibbay', Gharifah, Iqlim al-Kharrub, and Beirut. However, we are filled with shame because it was not for narrow-minded sectarianism that we have fought. When we fought for liberation, we did it for nationalist, pan-Arab, progressive ends. We are also gripped by fear because if things remain the way they are now, we will all, without exception, be drawn into inter-sectarian strife in which there will be no victor.

Have we forgotten why fought in the first place? We fought for the liberation of the mountain, the southern suburb, and the south from Israeli and Phalangist occupation. We have not been fighting to establish sectarian entities — be they Sunnite, Shi'ite, or Druze — that will never fully establish themselves and will only lead to constant war. It has not been for a factional war against the Palestinian people that we fought. The struggling and defiant Palestinian people are one thing and Yasir 'Arafat's policies are another. We have to draw the line between 'Arafat's stifling policies and the mettle of the underprivileged Palestinians living in the camps, living in Al-Buss, Al-Rashidiyah, 'Ayn al-Hulwah, Sabra, Shatila, and in the north. Now that we are in this fix, we say it from Gharifah, from this nationalist and progressive bastion, we say it out of fear and of pain: Stop the fighting among nationalists of the same cause. Stop the internecine fighting among the underprivileged. Do not play into the hands of Amin al-Jumayyil, the tyrant, and his clique — Camille Sham'un, the Maronite church, and the Army. Stop this war. Stop it because if it continues it will get everybody in trouble, inside and outside Lebanon, despite any calculations some may have.

'Sporadic Fighting' Reported

NC090720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The camps war continues. Sporadic fighting has been going on along the combat lines in Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah. Medium-caliber machineguns and rockets are being used in these clashes.

Lahd Releases 40 Detainees on 'Id al-Fitr

JN081017 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] On the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, the information and guidance department of the army of southern lebanon [ASL], extends sincere gratulations to the sons of the esteemed Shi'ite community and wishes them prosperity. It also wishes Lebanon peace, glory, and prosperity. On this occasion, ASL Commander Staff Major General Antoine Lahd decided to release 40 detainees from Al-Khiyam prison to affirm goodwill and reunite families during 'Id.

Syrian Officers Check Passports at Beirut Airport

NC082049 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Reports indicate that some Syrian officers have taken an office at Beirut Airport, where they check passports against lists of names.

Al-Asad, Reagan Exchange Greetings on 'Id al-Fitr

JN090600 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received the following letter of congratulations on 'Id al-Fitr from U.S. President Ronald Reagan:

My Dear Mr President: I am pleased to send sincere congratulations from the American people to you and the Syrian people on the happy occasion of 'Id al-Fitr. These blessed days make all of us recall the importance of the cherished values of peace, justice, and love for mankind. I hope that our relations will develop in this spirit. Please accept my good wishes.

The president sent the following cable in reply:

My Dear Mr President: I sincerely thank you for the letter of congratulations which you sent to me on 'Id al-Fitr.

I am pleased to exchange with you good wishes and to share with you the hope that the values of justice, peace, and love for mankind, which you mention in your letter, will be the basis for developing relations between our two countries. I take this opportunity to express wishes of good health to you, happiness to your family, and prosperity for the American people.

Al-Asad Congratulates Waldheim on Election Victory

JN090456 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has sent the following cable to Dr Waldheim:

I am extremely pleased to express to you my heartfelt congratulations on your winning the Austrian presidential election. The personal relations established between us, which were entrenched through our numerous meetings during your tenure as UN secretary general, convinced me of your adherence to the noble principles represented by the UN Charter — principles which are adopted by honorable men who work for the good of mankind and who fight tyranny and injustice and seek justice and peace. The triumph of the Austrian people's will, which was manifested by your election, reflected your people's belief in these principles.

I wish you good health and happiness and hope that you will succeed in carrying out your new lofty responsibilities. I am sure that relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and Austria will witness further development in the coming years.

Al-Asad Receives Message From Iran's Khamene'i

JN071030 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1015 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — This morning President Hafiz al-Asad received a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamane'i during his meeting with Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati. The talks revolved around developments in the region and bilateral relations. The president asked Besharati to convey a reply message to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

Minister of State Receives Soviet Ambassador

JN081837 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib received Soviet Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov this evening. The talks dealt with current develpments in the region and bilateral relations.

YAR Envoy Concludes Visit, Departs Damascus

JN061551 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Damascus — YAR Minister of Agriculture Husayn al-'Umari left Damascus this afternoon following a visit to the country during which he delivered a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Rif'at al-Asad Alleged To Control Paris Magazine

NC070559 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 0445 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The magazine *AL-MASIRAH* [published in Christian East Beirut] reports a new magazine called *AL-FURSAN* [*THE KNIGHTS*] came out in Paris last week. Rif'at al-Asad, the brother of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, is the man in charge of the new magazine.

Meets Israeli Ministers

NC090900 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jun (MENA) — The weekly magazine *MAYU* has stated that Rif'at al-Asad, brother of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, met recently with a number of Israeli ministers in Morocco. In today's edition, the magazine cites what it calls informed sources as saying Syria and Israel are cooperating on certain matters, which Israel is expected to disclose in due time.

Reactions to Waldheim Victory Viewed

Foreign Ministry Expresses 'Regret'

TA081908 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] A few minutes ago the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry issued an announcement containing profound regret and disappointment over Waldheim's election as president of Austria. However, it has not yet been decided how Israel will react to the election. Our political correspondent Yig'al Goren is here in the studio.

[Goren] The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Avi'ezer Pazner, this evening expressed profound regret and disappointment at Kurt Waldheim's election as president of Austria. Pazner said: It is true that his election has not come as a surprise, but up to the last minute we hoped that logic would prevail among the Austrian nation and that a man with such a past as Waldheim's would not be elected as their country's president. That is this evening's Foreign Ministry announcement. Tomorrow Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will consult with his ministry's management in order to formulate Israel's reaction. Afterward Shamir will meet with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on this matter. What is already clear is that Israel will not sever its deplomatic ties with Austria, but neither will Israel be able to refrain from some sort of move to express its protest. And, in the meantime, Israel has a special problem. The ambassador in Austria, Mikha'el Elitzur, is due to complete his term in less than 2 months. Will Israel appoint a new ambassador, who will be forced to present his credentials to Kurt Waldheim, or will the current ambassador's term in office be extended? A third possibility is that Elitzur will return to Israel and, in the meantime, Israel will not appoint a new ambassador. People in Israel are also waiting to see what the reaction to Waldheim's election will be in Western Europe and the United States. People in the Foreign Ministry are saying that this is the first time that the State of Israel has been confronted with a political problem of this type. In any event, Israel is not in any hurry to take steps this very evening, but from this evening on Israel has a problem with which it will have to cope over the long term.

Knesset Subcommittee Expresses Shock

TA091120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpt] A subcommittee of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee has just completed its session with a statement expressing deep shock over Waldheim's election. The subcommittee calls on the government to deliver a statement on this issue to the Knesset plenum today and to recall the ambassador in Austria at once for consultations. The subcommittee does not believe that President Herzog must or needs to congratulate Waldheim. The subcommittee maintains that Waldheim does not deserve any congratulations and states that the pertinent bodies in the Justice Ministry must continue to deal with the Waldheim file as if he had not yet been elected president and make every possible effort to collect every piece of data related to Kurt Waldheim's Nazi past. Various members of the subcommittee rapped statements made by Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, saying they hampered the cause.

Ambassador Recalled for Consultations

TA090644 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0632 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Here is the first practical Israeli reaction to Kurt Waldheim's election: Israel is recalling its Ambassador to Austria Mikha'el Elitzur for consultations. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel is at the Foreign Ministry and he will give us the initial details about the Israeli decision:

Early this morning, Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir summoned a consultation in his office with a team of Foreign Ministry officials, including the director general, the assistant director general for European affairs, and other officials. The ambassador later spoke on the phone with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. At the end of the consultations, it may definitely be said that Yitzhaq Shamir's firmer stand on the Waldheim affair was embraced. As an act of protest to Waldheim's election as the Austrian president last night, Israel decided to immediately recall its ambassador in Vienna, Mikha'el Elitzur, for consultations in Jerusalem.

On the scale of diplomatic relations, this is definitely considered a very harsh move. A few minutes ago, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche spoke with Ambassador Elitzur on the phone and informed him about the decision. Elitzur will arrive in Israel soon for consultations. As said, his return to Israel is the first practical Israeli reaction to Kurt Waldheim's election.

Charge 'Apparently' To Replace Ambassador

TA081934 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] A senior official in Jerusalem has told foreign correspondents that Ambassador Mikha'el Elitzur will apparently be replaced by a charge d'affaires who will not need to submit credentials. However, Elitzur, who is due to end his term, may be asked to remain in Vienna for another few months.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami adds that today the Cabinet approved a series of Foreign Ministry appointments, but for the time being failed to appoint the next Israeli ambassador to Austria.

Morning Press Comments on Election

TA090646 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] The main topic in today's papers is Dr Kurt Waldheim's election as the Austrian president.

'AL HAMISHMAR says that Israel must carefully contemplate its reaction to this shameful choice. However, there must be no

doubt about one thing, and that is that Waldheim should not be allowed to shrug off the charges referring to his Nazi past. Waldheim's file will not be closed; it will remain open until irrefutable evidence has been compiled to which the elected president will have to answer. As for Israel's political reaction, it must take into consideration both Waldheim's election and the facts that half the Austrian people voted for him and that Austria is still being ruled by the Socialists whose candidate ran against Waldheim. In any event, the least that is required of Israel in its reaction is that it not give its moral recognition to Waldheim in his capacity as the Austrian president. In practice, no Israeli representative should shake hands with this president and the diplomatic steps to be adopted must be pondered.

DAVAR writes that as things stand now there will apparently be no choice other than to cool relations with Austria in the near future, even if only temporarily. However, there is no sense in talking about Israeli demands to extradite him and bring him to trial. Even if he had not been elected this would have been impossible, both from the legal and the political point of view. In contrast, all politically democratic forces in Austria, regardless of their identification with one of the running candidates, should be urged to energetically come out against the anti-Semitic phenomena which emerged during the stormy election campaign.

HA'ARETZ believes that Israel's only dignified choice in the wake of Waldheim's election is to sever diplomatic relations with Austria. However, it is very doubtful that the government will be prepared to go that far. If it is not willing to reach such a conclusion there is no point to its vacillations. Waldheim's election is a dreary event but Israel should be wary not to get dragged into a campaign of repudiations and boycotts. We should not set a precedent which may one day backfire on us.

THE JERUSALEM POST says that Waldheim's election as the Austrian president is a true reflection of Austria's national mood. The Israeli government ought to bear in mind that Israel was among the first to agree to put up with Austria's big lie that it was Hitler's first victim. Jerusalem established diplomatic relations with Austria long before it agreed to have relations with Germany. Israel also never took Austria really to task for not having made any amends in restitution payments to Austria's Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. The government should heed President Hayim Herzog's advice and not rush into moves which could, in the long run, harm Israel's vital interests.

Midday Press Reacts to Election

TA090849 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Review of the midday press editorials]

[Text] All the editorials deal with Waldheim's election.

HADASHOT notes that it is not yet clear whether Kurt Waldheim was involved in war crimes. If it ultimately turns out that the connection between Waldheim and the Nazis was merely confined to his service in the German Army during World War II, we should swallow the bitter pill and abstain from rash moves. In contrast, *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* believes that the investigation should be speeded up and evidence against Waldheim should be amassed before he enters office next month. We should not give up; perhaps everything is not yet lost.

MA'ARIV writes that the Austrians chose Waldheim supposedly because they sought to attain status and prestige in the world. The enlightened world should make them realize their tragic mistake. As long as Kurt Waldheim, a first lieutenant in the Wermacht, sits on the presidential throne, Austria cannot be a respectable member of the family of free nations.

Austrian Ambassador Views Relations

TA090813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The Austrian ambassador to Israel has expressed the hope that relations between the two countries will remain correct despite Waldheim's election as president. In an interview with an ITIM correspondent, Ambassador Otto Pleinert said that Kurt Waldheim will be in office for 6 years but this is largely a ceremonial post and the Socialist government will continue to rule in Austria until the next elections are held in about 1 year.

Evidence Against Waldheim Disclosed

TA071511 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The justice minister says Israel possesses evidence that Waldheim was seen beating a Jew to death and attacking another. An eyewitness told Israeli investigators that he was standing by helplessly when Waldheim beat his brother to death. The incident took place in Salonika, Greece, when Waldheim served as an officer in the German Army. Another eyewitness told the investigators that he saw Waldheim beating a man in Serbia. The two witnesses said they identified the officer according to the wartime pictures publicized recently. In a news conference in New York Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said Israel is also looking into charges according to which Waldheim ordered the execution of several Croatians. The justice minister conferred with the UN secretary general in New York, and the latter agreed to permit Israeli representatives to check the UN files concerning Nazi criminals. On the same occasion the justice minister disclosed that Israel and Austria have an extradition agreement covering certain crimes and, theoretically speaking, the minister added, we can ask for Waldheim's extradition.

Further Reportage on Pollard Affair

Israeli Cabinet Issues Resolution

TA081105 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1054 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Report by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami outside the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] The Cabinet session began with a briefing by the prime minister and was followed by a Cabinet resolution on the Pollard affair. At the end of the lengthy Cabinet session Cabinet Secretary Dr Yosi Beilin stepped out and read the Cabinet's resolution on this issue:

[Begin Beilin recording] There is a close relationship between the United States and Israel and it is inconceivable that attempts to sully the atmosphere between them will be successful. In the last few weeks, we have been witnessing a wave of unfounded reports about so-called Israeli espionage affairs and arms deals. The Israeli Government takes a serious view of these publications and hopes they will not continue.

In the course of investigating into the Pollard affair there has been sincere cooperation on the part of Israel. The Israeli Government is committed to continuing this cooperation, which is based on the relations of confidence which exist between the two countries.

Israel has dismantled the unit, which exceeded its authority, which became exposed in the wake of the Pollard affair and it reiterates that no espionage activities against the United States are being carried out on its behalf. The Israeli Government is in close contact with the U.S. Administration in order to clear various recent issues in the spirit of the close relations between the two countries. [end recording]

The Cabinet resolution adds that Israel rejects the reports published in the U.S. press related to this subject.

'Quiet Contacts' With U.S. Being Held

TA080430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] FBI Chief William Webster accused Israel of not fully cooperating in the American investigation of the Pollard spy affair. Webster said that so far the Israeli help has been selective. Meanwhile U.S. officials say they will request permission to question Avi Sela' on his part in the Pollard affair, but so far they have not been permitted to do so.

Israeli sources said last night that they believe the Pollard affair will calm down when Israel provides further cooperation to the American authorities. The sources said that Israel and the U.S. have been holding quiet contacts on the affair through the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv.

Israel To Refuse Extraditions

TA080750 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 8 Jun 86 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israel has no intentions of extraditing to the United States Rafi Eytan, who headed the Scientific Liaison Unit in the Defense Ministry, for which Jonathan Pollard worked. Eytan currently serves as chairman of Israel Chemicals board of directors.

A high level political source in Jerusalem told *HADASHOT*: "Israel has given the United States all the information it asked for in the Pollard affair. As far as Israel is concerned the affair is finished. There can be no talk of extraditing Rafi Eytan or any other Israeli. The U.S. investigating team spoke with Eytan, and there is no room for opening a case which is, as far as Israel is concerned, closed."

The U.S. Justice Department demands the extradition of Rafi Eytan, this despite the recommendation of the State Department to drop the matter. Officials in the State Department are afraid that the stand of the Justice Dpeartment's chief prosecutor might harm U.S.-Israeli relations, this at a time when the Americans want to preserve the excellent relations of the recent past.

The U.S. State Department has informed Israel that at this stage there is no intention of harming joint projects with Israel, such as SDI research. The United States is also continuing preparations for opening a Voice of America station in Israel, a project to which they attribute great importance.

More Leaks Expected From U.S.

TA080720 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedahtzur]

[Excerpt] Security sources in Israel assess that the U.S. Justice Department and the U.S. intelligence organizations will attempt to continue leaking details from the Jonathan Pollard investigation. They do not rule out the possibility that the timing of the publication of the name of Colonel Avi'am Sela' [Israeli Air Force officer implicated in the affair] is connected with the Senate vote on the missile deal with Saudi Arabia. It is possible that elements in the administration wanted to point out to the senators the so-called contradiction between Israeli spy activity in the United States and the need to prevent the weapons deal with Saudi Arabia.

Rabin: U.S. 'Out To Get Israel'

TA080845 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jun 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that following the Pollard affair there are currently elements in the U.S. Administration who are "out to get" Israel.

Minister Rabin noted that Israel's policy is not to spy against the United States. The Pollard affair is a deviation which was carried out without the knowledge of the political echelon. "We have explained to the Americans what happened and have cooperated with them. This thing is unprecedented even in relations between friendly countries. Pollard did not transfer information connected with the United States' crucial interests. I cannot understand why certain elements in the administration are 'out to get' Israel."

Political sources in Jerusalem said that there is exaggeration in reports originating in the U.S. Justice Department and federal prosecutor Joseph Digenova's office regarding the extent of Israeli espionage activity in the United States.

In today's Cabinet session Prime Minister Shim'on Peres might brief the ministers about the recent developments in the Pollard affair, this against the background of reports from Washington about the Israeli "espionage conspiracy."

Officials in the Prime Minister's Office said that they have no intentions of arguing with FBI chief William Webster. They noted, however, that in the ongoing contacts on this issue between Jerusalem and Washington it will be clarified that Israel cooperated with the investigators "completely and sincerely."

POST on Handling of Shin Bet Affair

TA080910 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Jun 86 p 1

[Analysis by Benny Morris and David Landau: "The Shin Bet Affair: A Clash of Two Worlds"]

[Text] The feeling among some prominent legal experts in Jerusalem is that former Prime Minister Menachem Begin would have dealt otherwise with the General Security Service [GSS] affair. A stickler for the rule of law, Begin, they say, would have engineered GSS chief Avraham Shalom's dismissal rather than oust former attorney-general Yitzhaq Zamir in the (probably vain) hope that, then, somehow, it would all go away.

Among Peres's close circle of aides it is felt that the prime minister has badly mishandled the affair. When Shalom offered to resign several months ago, Peres said, "Don't," and assured the GSS chief that there would be no investigation. Shalom stayed put, and now there almost certainly will be an investigation.

Some of the legal community feel that those directly involved in the affair are living in two different, exclusive worlds: the Shamir-Peres world, and the world of the Justice Ministry (sans Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i).

In the Shamir-Peres world, the GSS is permitted sometimes to function outside and above the law — all in the name of state security and without owing explanation or report to anybody save the prime minister who is ministerially responsible for it. In Shamir's view, this is how the organization has functioned in the past, and this is how it must continue to function if it is to be efficient. If the affair comes under full-scale investigation, previous examples of that area of its modus operandi which, in Shamir's view, is not susceptible to due process of law, will come to light, contributing to a general sullying which cannot but severely harm its future operations.

The rider to this, articulated reluctantly by Shamir and with seemingly more conviction by Peres, is that now, with the GSS affair having blown the organization's "cover," and with a frightening possibility that Ari'el Sharon may become prime minister in a few years, the GSS should perhaps be given some sort of code of behaviour circumscribing its acitivities and closely defining its operational purview. Otherwise, a future prime minister may be tempted to abuse the GSS powers for narrow political or "national" purposes.

But Shamir — and Peres too — apparently implicitly insist that the GSS must continue to function in "a twilight zone" that falls somewhat outside the law, and remain accountable only to the prime minister. Thus Shamir is adamant that any attempt at codifying or regulating the GSS role must not be assigned to judges or other legal experts, because "they don't understand such matters."

The Justice Ministry world is completely different. Naturally, it precludes anybody, including the GSS, from existing and functioning outside the law. Moreover, it maintains that that is how things were in the past, and are still today.

The GSS, this view maintains, has always functioned within the law; it did not lie to the courts and the jurists, nor did it abuse and kill prisoners. When these things happened, if they happened, they were exceptions rather than the rule.

Legal circles acknowledge that the GSS in its early years was wont to be used by the government for improper monitoring of domestic political rivals. This malpractice ended decades ago. But a danger underscored by the present affairs, according to these legal circles, is that the GSS could be misued again.

Legal experts point out that shortly after taking office, Begin (in 1977 or 1978) issued clear, firm, instructions to the GSS not to physically maltreat Arab prisoners. The state's legal-judicial machine operates on the assumption that those instructions were generally adhered to in the Begin years.

The whole process of bringing suspected terrorists to trial has hitherto been based on complete trust between the state attorneys and the judges on the one hand and the GSS on the other. Suspects were convicted and sent to jail on the basis of GSS evidence. If that testimony becomes suspect, the attorneys and the courts will be paralyzed — fearing to send possibly innocent, "framed" men to jail for long stretches. The absolute trust in the GSS by the attorneys and the courts is fundamental to the judicial process relating to terrorism, say the legal experts. It is even more fundamental, they point out, to state security, because if confessions extraced under duress, or manufactured evidence, result in wrongful convictions — the upshot is that the real terrorists continue to roam freely with the case against them prematurely and misguidedly closed.

Now that trust of the GSS has indeed been shattered. If the GSS chief and his aides lied systematically and with forethought to two judicial commissions of inquiry, who is to say that they will not go on to lie to the courts about something as paltry as suspected terrorists?

For the past few weeks, it is understood, joint GSS-state attorney action on terrorist cases has been impaired because of this rupture in confidence. The state's policy of bringing terrorists to book has already been harmed.

In the wider sense, there is a general feeling that the Augean stables must be cleared out, now, "before it is too late."

Talks With France To Resume on Nuclear Plant Deal

TA090747 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by Bernard Josephs]

[Text] Talks with France over the purchase of a nuclear power plant may be resumed soon, sources at the Ministry of Energy say.

The talks were broken off during the French general election campaign. But officials from both sides are expected to resume contacts shortly.

Some nuclear experts have criticized the idea of buying a plant from the French, arguing that Israel would be purchasing outdated technology and making itself dependent on Paris for spare parts and other supplies.

Energy Ministry officials discount this argument. But yesterday a ministry source said that another route for ushering the country into the nuclear power age was coming into favour.

The ministry aims to press the Treasury to provide funds for Israeli scientists to take part in research projects — at home and abroad — on a new generation of "mini" atomic power stations.

These would provide 500 kilowatts of electricity, about half that produced by existing facilities, and could be shut down immediately in the event of an accident. The additional safety factor is seen as a major advantage in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster.

Energy Minister Shahal, addressing the Engineer's Club in Tel Aviv on Friday, said that going for the new-type reactors could delay the introduction of nuclear power by years. Research will probably continue until the end of the century. But he said, the ministry was actively searching for ways to involve local scientists in the development.

He repeated earlier warnings that the country would be "left behind" if it did not become involved in atomic power, which was "the world's technological future."

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Cable From GDR's Honecker

LD061511 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received a cable from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, on the 23d anniversary of the OAU and Africa Liberation Day. Honecker confirmed his country's absolute support for the Libyan Arab people in its brave confrontation of the American-Atlantic aggression.

Lebanese Amal Leader Cited on Striking U.S. Interests

LD071135 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1005 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Beirut, 7 Jun (JANA) — Chairman of the Amal Movement and leader of the Hizbullah Party Husayn Musawi has issued a statement in which he says that the Maronite political intelligence and those conspiring against Imam al-Sadr, his movement and his Islamic line lied in saying that a Hizbullah march held high Al-Qadhdhafi's portraits. Musawi further said that the U.S. threat is against us as well as against the Muslim Libyan people, and it will be against all Muslims who reject all the diabolical U.S. solutions if the Muslims fail to stand up firmly to it.

He added that the U.S. aggression against the Muslim Libyan people, the U.S.-Israeli threats against the Muslim Syrian people, and the persistent wronging of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples are not to be dealt with through an Arab summit or an Arab conference at any level. Those Arabs are America's Arabs, and not Jerusalem's Arabs. Let us all orient ourselves to hitting all U.S. interests and the U.S. presence in all the Islamic world, if we want an honorable and free life in this world and the hereafter.

Commenting on this statement, the JANA Arab affairs editor says:

We are with this line even if Al-Qadhdhafi's portraits were not held high, although in fact they were held high by the Amal and Shi'ite masses. Political leaders are not to be blamed for washing their hands of this, and it does not anger us. What matters is unity of action in confronting the U.S. imperialist-Zionist enemy.

AFP Reports Envoy in Turkey To Be Withdrawn

NC081029 Paris AFP in English 1021 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Ankara, June 8 (AFP) — Libya has decided to withdraw its ambassador from Turkey following the sentencing Friday of two Libyan nationals to five years in prison for involvement in a planned terrorist attack against a U.S. military base here, local press reports said Sunday.

The reports, quoting an Arab diplomatic source, did not say when the ambassador, Muhammad 'Abd al-Malik was to be recalled.

The Libyan Embassy would not comment on the reports concerning Mr 'Abd al-Malik's recall, but sources at the mission said 40 embassy staff members were to be sent home in July for "financial reasons".

JANA Editor 'Welcomes' Tunisian Statement on Airspace

LD071735 Tripoli JANA in English 1532 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, Shawali, June 7 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Tunisian Government circulated an official statement through the Permanent Secretariat of the OAU. Text as follows:

Tunisia did not and will not allow the use of its territory or national airspace against any other state.

The editor of Arab affairs in JANA commented on this statement saying that this means Americans will not be able to use Tunisian airspace against neighboring Arab and African countries.

On our part we, indeed, welcome this decision and that is what we have been looking for some time from sisterly Government of Tunisia.

JANA on Italian Aid to Tunisia, Economic 'Collapse'

LD061759 Tripoli JANA in English 1745 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, Ramadan 29, June 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Today a shipment of flour estimated to be about 4,400 tons was handed to the Tunisian authorities from the Italian Government.

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented by saying: "It was kind of the Italian Government to give a hand-out of a shipment of 4th grade flour to salvage what can be saved from the ghost of famine that is on the horizon. This has revealed once more the extent of the serious deterioration of the wheels of Tunisian economy and made the flagrant social contradiction surface."

JANA's Arab affairs editor noticed that "the total collapse of the Tunisian economy bears within its folds omens of bad luck to the Tunisian authorities which had totally failed to tackle the worsening problems which widened the poverty gap and caused the escalation of popular unrest all over Tunisia."

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi on Upcoming Visits to USSR, Egypt, Libya

JN061826 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 6 (SUNA) — The Sudan needs a plain language in its foreign policy with all concerned Arab and African sides, said the prime minister in an interview published by the daily *AL-AYYAM* here today.

Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has revealed that he would tour several countries including the Soviet Union, Egypt, Libya and the Gulf countries. The prime minister said that the date of his visit to Egypt, Libya, and the Gulf states would be fixed later on, whereas his visit to the Soviet Union would be in July this year.

He further elaborated that his visit to Moscow is within the framework of a national consent, aimed at removing the snow [as received] and the sharp animosity created by the former regime against the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc in general.

He pointed to the moves conducted by the transitional government which resulted in the visit of a Soviet delegation to the Sudan where it reviewed with Sudanese officials the bases for improving relations between the two countries. He argued that his visit would be a continuation of these efforts.

This comes within the context of removing the imbalance that crept over the Sudan's international relations and also in the framework of recuperating the balance of Sudan's policy which is based on non-alignment Al-Mahdi asserted.

On his visit to Egypt and the Sudanese-Egyptian relations the prime minister has underlined that the special relation between the Sudan and Egypt should take a new form different from that it had during the defunct regime's rule, but this new form cannot take place but via dialogue on which we agree. He said the visits of some Egyptian party delegations to Sudan to felicitate Sudanese people on the new democratic phase is but a development of the relations between the Sudan and the political forces in Egypt in the new path.

Commenting on his visit to Libya the prime minister has underlined that the visit should have taken place long ago but was postponed due to closure of airspace of Syria and Cyprus before aviation to Libya from Jordan. [sentence as received] The visit was scheduled to take place before the April 1986 general election which put end to the one year old transitional government in the Sudan.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi revealed that he has sent a special envoy to President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya to review bilateral relations because we have made a certain agreement on developing trade relations he had concluded with Libya.

He further went on to say that his expected visit to Libya would review some Arab issues, on top of which the question of the Gulf war, and also examining of the necessity for prevailing peace in the areas surrounding the Sudan.

Contacts and meetings between high level delegations in Sudan and in the Gulf countries are expected to take place, said the prime minister on his upcoming visit to the Gulf countries. He went on, however, to say that this step was a normal thing.

He further explained that the timetable of these visits would be made public by the Foreign Ministry soon after the first meeting of the Constitutional Assembly [as received] mid of current month.

Al-Mirghani Addresses Nation on 'Id al-Fitr

JN071054 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Jun (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani affirmed in a speech today on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr that Sudan will continue to carry the banner of Arab and Islamic solidarity and will exert all efforts to champion the Palestine cause. Al-Mirghani renewed the pledge to support the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere and the good-offices committee to stop the Iraq-Iran war.

Al-Mirghani called on all those carrying arms in southern Sudan to place Sudan's interests and territorial integrity above everything. He added that dialogue is the best way to solve that problem.

In his speech, the chairman of the State Council greeted the Sudanese people on behalf of the State Council. He asserted the concern to abide by our values and reinforce righteous Islamic solidarity and relations on strong bases of religion. [Sentence indistinct]

He said that Muslims and Christians should live in (?peace) and [words indistinct] to achieve progress for the Sudanese people.

Government Calls for Dialogue While 'Escalating War'

EA062159 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Station commentary entitled: "The Koka Dam Declaration: Testimony to the SPLM-SPLA's Commitment to Peace, Stability and Progress"]

[Text] The recent rapprochement of the Al-Ummah and the Democratic Unionist Party is by no means an accident. (?People should recall) their dominant position in our country's political life. They have welded themselves into an antipeople coalition to defend their sectarian interests. No wonder this alliance is stepping up military preparedness and boastfully calling for either the surrender or destruction of the SPLM-SPLA.

On top of that the coalition appears determined to retain the divisive shari'ah law that it intends to render more palatable to the non-Muslim section of the population by modifying it through some cosmetic changes that will nevertheless leave its essence intact. However, this insidious scheme runs counter to the interests of the vast majority of the Sudanese people whose only true desire is to live in peace.

Evidently the Khartoum regime's ill intention comes from the political pronouncements of the regime. Disregarding genuine peace propositions advanced by SPLM-SPLA, the regime continues to talk deceptively about dialogue. Meanwhile, war preparations continue to mount all the time behind the scenes. If the present regime sticks to this dangerous path, it will become hard to see any prospect of its ability to tackle Sudan's pressing problems. The ruling coalition receives generous hand-outs in cash and weapons from some countries and it tries to vindicate these hand-outs by escalating a war against its own people. The coalition's latest plan to launch an all-out war against SPLM-

SPLA, while at the same time proclaiming that it supports the principles of the Koka Dam Declaration, amounts to no more than a cheap propaganda merchandise that will not find us with folded hands.

It seems that the coalition is counting on an illusion of a military victory over SPLM-SPLA patriotic forces. To us a real hope for genuine peace, democracy, and social progress in our country comes only as a result of constructive dialogue and concrete fulfillment of the Koka Dam Declaration that has won the hearts of millions of Sudanese people and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

Nevertheless, the present coalition government wants to strangle it because it believes that nothing less than total war can halt our process of liberation. Their thirst for political supremacy fuels the spread of militarist mania which appears to have become the order of the day in the ruling clique's circle.

However, it should not be forgotten that the Sudanese masses want nobody to exploit and dominate them. We believe that the transformation of our country into a permanent warfare state by the contagious disease of fanatical adventurism the present coalition has contracted would have adverse consequences for the Sudanese people as a whole, something which must not be permitted. The ruling clique driven by militarist frenzy has come up with preposterous pretexts and arguments to justify war escalation and try to depict SPLM-SPLA as a warmonger. As a result of this the clique-controlled media in Sudan is deliberately whipping up tension to justify their bellicose anti-SPLM-SPLA policy.

The military fiascoes of the regimes in Khartoum in war zone one have shattered the myth of the invincibility of Khartoum's so-called national Army. This is a traumatizing blow to Khartoum's doctrine of militarism, a lesson which ought to be learned by the coalition to desert the unprofitable and counterproductive schemes of their predecessors. We are aware that there is a lavish flow of foreign cash into Sudan to prop up the present coalition, mainly for the reequipment of Khartoum's Army and for the staging of terroristic acts against our people.

We hold that the course being pursued by the coalition now is an element of the pernicious strategy against the SPLM-SPLA in which the departed military regime of Siwar al-Dhahab was the prime mover. This policy runs counter to the aspirations of our people fighting for genuine national independence and upholding the cause of freedom, peace, democracy, and social progress.

The question arises: What necessary measures can the democratic and patriotic forces in our country adopt at this critical moment to beat back the harmful schemes and antidemocratic activities of the coalition, to ensure peaceful resolution of national problems? First, by stepping up the struggle of the mass of our people directed by the SPLM-SPLA against antirevolutionary elements in our society. Second by uniting all the social-political forces eager to save our country from catastrophe, to defend democracy from being abolished. Third, but by no means least in significance, to work among the masses and prepare them for a popular uprising.

In this way, it is very important to reiterate our principled standpoint, that we are for permanent peace. By signing the Koka Dam Declaration the SPLM-SPLA confirmed its loyalty to that principle in practice. This goes to demonstrate that our movement is at one with the other peaceloving forces in the country, seeking to prevent it from slipping into an abyss of mortal danger and to reestablish the climate of constructive dialogue and to broaden our national unity. We are aware that differences in political outlook, philosophical and religious views should not be a roadblock in the way for all Sudanese people to come together and tackle their problems.

In conclusion, we are confident that the clear-cut objectives of the SPLM-SPLA and the dedicated struggle of its militants will (?create) the path for the Sudanese people to wrest their fate out of the hands of those who have arrogated to themselves the right of controlling our destiny. Together with other patriotic forces we are certain our movement and people shall win the battle for peace and democracy. This will offer our great country the prospect of (?peace), sovereign and progressive development.

Army 'Source' Reports Clashes With 'Outlaws'

JN061108 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1018 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jun (SUNA) — In a statement to SUNA, a responsible source in the People's Armed Forces General Command has said that friendly forces attacked outlaws in (Sukinshal) on 25 May. On the morning of 26 May, the two sides engaged in fierce battles during which the friendly forces managed to drive the outlaws away. The friendly forces took over the outlaws' headquarters in (Jibashi) after inflicting losses in life and equipment.

The source said that outlaws stormed a public school in (Al-Rajaf Sahrq) last Saturday and asked a priest to hand the students over to them [words indistinct]. The priest refused to do so, and (?instead) gave them 500 pounds. The outlaws left the students and the priest closed the school and sent the students to the town of Juba.

Government Vacates District Fearing SPLA Attack

EA061650 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Reports from southern Blue Nile say that government forces at Ora District, 45 miles south of Kurmuk, have evacuated and moved to Madani via Shali al-Fil. According to our correspondent in southern Blue Nile the government soldiers, police and civil servants vacated the area after receiving reports that the SPLA forces were going to attack Ora. The correspondent says that when the SPLA forces arrived at Ora, they found that Ora had been vacated and all the government offices were open and all the documents were either destroyed or taken by the officials, who were forced to leave Ora by the Army.

According to our correspondent accompanying Eagle Battalion, the natives of Ora District were also forced by the government soldiers to leave their homes. In this case the natives reluctantly left and went to Damazin via Shali al-Fil. Meanwhile reports reaching Radio SPLA from Damazin say the Ora natives who were forced out of their area by the government soldiers had staged angry demonstrations against the government. The correspondent for Radio SPLA says that the angry and hungry natives were condemning the government soldiers who forcefully evacuated them from Ora. They also demanded that the government should provide them with food and shelter. The correspondent says that the chances that the government will supply food and shelter to the forced evacuees remain bleak and that some of the natives have started moving back to their homes in Ora.

Government Troops Fail To Leave From Rumbek Town

EA061644 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA from Rumbek say that Zalan Battalion under the command of Major Andrew (Anieng Malit) succeeded in beating back another unsuccessful attempt by the besieged government troops in Rumbek to come out of the town. A Radio SPLA correspondent accompanying Zalan Battalion says that the enemy force was repulsed back to the town after sustaining heavy losses.

TUNISIA

Tunis Radio Counters Libyan Comments on Economy

LD090116 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] JANA reported a news item 2 days ago which is a really discordant note to those who listen to it. The news stated that the Tunisian authorities received a quantity of flour around 4,400 tons, from the Italian Government. JANA's Arab affairs editor commented on this matter by saying that the Italian Government was generous with this gift, a fourth-rated flour cargo, to help relieve starvation which is on the offing. This also shows anew the dangerous deterioration affecting the Tunisian economy which has given rise to some blatant social antagonism.

This news item carried by Libyan radio is categorically false, and even if we concede that it were right, the commentary that followed the news expressed malicious joy. It is hard to believe that it came from real brethren. Even if we suppose however, that we have some economic problems, their real cause lies in freezing Tunisian workers' money who worked in Libya, and freezing funds due our merchants and institutions that dealt with Libya.

We do not want to interfere in the affairs of others and we have always avoided commentaries that might harm the Libyan brother citizens, despite all we could say about the situation in Libya. A neutral committee could be entrusted with the task of visiting both countries to study and compare their economic situations.

Despite the difficult circumstances, which are world-wide and comprehensive, we see that food commodities in Tunisia are still available, in addition to the fact that the price index has gone down during the month of Ramadan.

Nonetheless, we do not want to enter into such altercations and we are trying to avoid them as much as we can. It is our belief, and also the belief of our brethren in Libya, that the Tripoli radio news was untrue and cannot be true, because the economic situation in Tunisia is sound and because those who are managing it are people who endeavor to work in the interests of their country. We hope that we will not find it necessary, in the future, to reply to such allegations.

ETHIOPIA

AFP: Famine Relief Official Defects in New York

AB061747 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] United Nations, New York, June 6 (AFP) — The deputy head of Ethiopia's famine relief body, Berhane Deressa, announced here Friday that he was defecting as a result of political differences with the regime in Addis Ababa.

Mr Berhane's former superior at the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), Dawit Wolde Georgis, disappeared during a visit here late last year and later announced that he had been granted political asylum in the United States.

Mr Berhane, 46, said his decision to defect, which he called the "hardest decision I had to ever make in my life," was the result of growing political differences with the Marxist government of President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

He said that the effectiveness of relief operations for the millions of famine victims in Ethiopia for which he had been responsible had been "impaired by the growing interference by incompetent party ideologues who have made a mockery of (the RRCs) humanitarian efforts."

Mr Berhane was in New York as part of the Ethiopian delegation to the special UN General Assembly session on Africa's economic crisis.

13 Dergue Soldiers Captured, 1 Killed in EPLA Attack

EA081542 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Members of the Eritrean People's Liberation Army [EPLA] and the people's militia who have continued to harass the Dergue army wherever they are, have carried out a victorious commando raid behind the enemy lines in the Adi Keyih area. During the attack on 4 June 1986 at a place called (Serawait) our heroic combatants captured 13 Dergue soldiers, killed one and captured 13 Kalashnikovs. They returned to their base safely.

SOMALIA

Further Reportage on Health of Siad Barre

Leaves Intensive Care Unit

EA071452 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1100 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Report from correspondents Ahmad Awkeh and Challe Yasin Ismail in Riyadh]

[Excerpt] SDR Foreign Minister Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre, has told the Saudi royal news agency and daily papers that SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre left the intensive care unit yesterday afternoon and moved into the general ward, where he will receive visitors. The SDR foreign minister said this is indicative of how the health of the president is constantly improving.

Speaking on behalf of the Somali Government and people, he wholeheartedly thanked the king, government, and people of Saudi Arabia for their help in caring for the SDR president. Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre said this is clearly indicative of the deeply-rooted relations between the two nations and brotherly peoples of Somalia and Saudi Arabia. In the visitors room at the hospital, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre received visitors. The SDR president met and held talks with Somali leaders.

Receives Visitors, Well-Wishers

GF081118 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Jun (SPA) — The Armed Forces Hospital in Riyadh has announced that the health of His Excellency Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre is continually improving. A bulletin issued by the hospital today affirmed that his excellency is resting and receiving visitors and well-wishers on 'Id al-Fitr from 1000 to 1200.

Doctors Report Condition 'Excellent'

EA081905 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] A report has just been received from the SDR Embassy in Riyadh, capital of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that quotes a special medical bulletin on the health condition of SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre. The report released by the medical team treating the president says that his condition is excellent and that he has continued to receive visitors normally.

Rebels Claim Health Deteriorating

EA061505 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Program entitled "What Is Your View"]

[Text] In our program tonight, we shall look into the deteriorating situation in Somalia following the death [as heard] of the dictator who has ruled the country for the past 17 years in a road accident not far from the capital, Mogadishu.

The health of the general who has ruled Somalia dictatorially is deteriorating, although there are many reports saying different things. This has confused the Somali people. Reports by the Somali broadcasting organs which continue to put out hospital bulletins saying that Siad Barre's health is improving, are especially confusing. The true picture is that his condition is deteriorating, and this is being hidden from the Somali people.

Interesting developments in Somalia include the recent interview given to Mogadishu Radio by Omar Jess, the so-called minister for information and national guidance. This man said in his interview over Mogadishu Radio tht the health of Siad Barre is improving. This was later quoted by other broadcast organizations. At the same time he conveyed the so-called 'Id al-Fitr message from Siad to the Somali people.

The most surprising thing is that other radio stations quoted this absurd story about Siad getting better. The Somali opposition forces tell the world that this is a fabricated lie.

Another surprising thing is that so-called Mogadishu officials, like the so-called ministers, party functionaries, and regional commanders have gone crazy sending Siad messages wishing him good health and a long life as well as congratulating him on his lucky escape from the recent road accident near Mogadishu. This is viewed as an indication that they are stricken by fear that anyone who does not send such messages will be victimized.

All Somalis know that the tension prevailing in the capital Mogadishu, is increasing following the power struggle reported to have been taking place recently among the henchmen of the dictator. This tension increased after Jess returned to the Mogadishu clique. One was about the condition of Siad Barre and the other report is a confidential one saying that the condition of Siad's health was very grave. [sentence as heard] To sum up the whole situation, the health of Siad Barre is getting worse although this has not been confirmed by the Saudi authorities.

The power struggle is increasing among the ruling clique in Mogadishu. Reports confirm that Ali Samantar [first vice president] has started to strengthen his position and has taken over state organs which were exclusively controlled by dictator Siad Barre. At the same time, groups which are very close to Siad Barre led by Khadijah [Barre's wife], are struggling to take over the running of the Mogadishu regime. Khadijah has been encouraged by the emergence of several women around the globe who have come to the fore in running governments. Khadijah has been likened to Imelda Marcos who shared power in the Philippines with Marcos. Khadijah is known to have headed the underground struggle in Somalia which devastated and uprooted the country's democratic foundations.

We await the outcome of the struggle among those in Mogadishu who are vying to take over the running of the state.

The position of the Somali opposition forces is clear because whether Siad Barre dies or not we see no change in Somalia. We do not want a change of guard. What we want is a complete and drastic change in Somalia, particularly in powersharing. Without this the Somali opposition forces will continue to strengthen their struggle until they achieve their objective, which is the sharing of power in Somalia.

DFSS Commander Urges Power Transfer

EA072255 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Address by Captain 'Abd al-Razak Omar Haji, commander of the forces of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia; date not specified — recorded]

[Excerpts] in the name of god, the most gracious and most merciful, I would like to convey greetings to all the Somali people. I would like to take advantage of this opportunity tonight to address the Somali people on the very important opportunity that the Somali people now have.

To start with, the current situation in Somalia is being closely monitored by the whole world. The opportunity which presents itself to the Somali people today is very great one. The people of the world at large will judge the intelligence, understanding, and experience of the Somali people based on how they conduct themselves — that is, whether they do away with the dictatorship of Mohamed Siad Barre and his henchmen and replace it with a democratic, power-sharing, and just rule, which is in the interest of the majority of Somalis; or whether they retain the rule based on feelings of ignorance, tribalism, and the divide-and-conquer method of Siad Barre, and worse still, a rule which will eventually lead the Somali people into civil war and a bloodbath for the country.

Other nations, like Uganda, have come through that type of rule where the order of the day was hunger and war; but Uganda cannot be compared to Somalia, because Uganda's land is very rich. Those Ugandans who survived the bullets returned to their farms, where there was plenty to eat; but our country is very different. If there is a civil war in Somalia, no one will survive, because of the country's economy. Somalia will face a most dangerous situation, in which no one can save its people.

We are aware that Mohamed Omar (Jays), who was the man who took Siad Barre to the Saudi hospital has returned to Mogadishu. (Jays) has the final medical report on the condition of Siad; It clearly states that Siad's condition is hopeless. (Jays) was waiting for the final medical report on Siad, and anyone who has a little common sense will realize what Siad Barre's condition is. No Somali has dared to say that Siad Barre's situation is hopeless, and therefore (Jays) has had to wait for the final written report by foreign doctors and present it to Siad's henchmen.

The remnants of Siad's power are worried about what to do next, and in the near future we shall hear what they have decided. They might make a grave mistake and attempt to prolong the same rule against the interests of the Somali people.

God has acted on our behalf, and Siad is lying on his deathbed waiting for the almighty God to judge his sins; No one can come to his assistance. This means that he is gone. He is now regretting his past sins.

I would like to address and advise the Somali population. In my first piece of advice, I would like to talk directly to the henchmen of Mohamed Siad Barre, who are still using the gun to cling to power in Mogadishu and are now sitting down to make decisions for when Siad is no more. Let me tell you people that there are no crimes that you could commit against the Somali people like the ones you have committed. You have been serving the intersts of an individual and he is gone. We know that Mohamed Siad Barre was the father of knowledge; we put all the blame on him, but now he is gone. The matter is now in your hands. The truth is that, Mohamed Siad Barre is gone; therefore, the answer is in your hands.

My advice is to transfer power to the people and those who are struggling for the rule of the people. If you attempt to continue clinging to power, no one will trust you. No one will believe what you say. Even if your promise to transfer power to the people in a very short period, no one will believe you. You are similar to a donkey and his two ears [a Somali proverb]; You are known for the lies Siad taught you. my advice to you is this. There are still knowledgeable people in the country, elders and religious leaders. Let the people air their opinions. Do not underestimate them. We know that many people have been killed. Others have been imprisoned, while many others have fled the country. If you don't let the people air their opinions, the struggle will be intensified. If you are still harboring Siad's ideas and beliefs, and if you think that you can outmaneuver the opposition forces, you are merely wasting your time. What triggered Siad's latest initiatives was the result of an internal uprising.

This was a product of mass murder, indiscriminate arrest, and subsequent imprisonment. Such a hopeless situation can help no one. The Somali opposition forces, with the support of the Somali masses, have resolved to see that they either get what they want or else let Somalia burn. The masses should get what will make them forget the misery they have suffered.

I am earnestly advising you remnants of Siad Barre to closely examine this. The power belongs to the people. Therefore, you should put it before them; you should not be the ones to grab power. It would be an unfortunate affair for another dictator to assume Siad's role and follow in his footsteps by depositing money outside the country just as Siad did, killing as many people as he did, and then taking over his seat. I regret to inform you that we will not allow that situation to happen, nor will the masses. It is said that time for decision comes your way once, and now is the time; so decide.

I would like to say a few words to members of the Armed Forces and the police force, be they officers or privates. Members of the forces, you have been through quite a process. You were a national force; your duty was to protect the Somali people against their enemies. You were living off the blood of the Somali people. Today we know how you live. The unfortunate Siad regime which has mishandled you, as it did the people, which has killed you, which has forced you into defensive positions, which has subjected you to the sun and hunger, and which has forced you to live a life worth just two cigarettes or accept a salary worth about two packets of cigarettes, is today no more.

Today, every Somali must make a decision. You, the Armed Forces, must also make a decision, just like the masses. Stand up with the masses and guard against being used against the masses. If the remnants of Siad Barre decide to follow his footsteps, join forces with the masses and give them your support. If you don't do that, take note: your numbers are limited. Somalis number between 5 and 6 million people. You are outnumbered; every one of you will be faced by several thousand Somalis. Bullets do not reduce the size of the population. Many people have won out in similar circumstances and have defeated colonialists and their stooges. We call upon you not to be used. If you allow yourself to be used, then you will suffer the fate which Siad ought to have suffered.

I call upon the religious leaders to heed the following. Many people here have not yet started to follow the principles of Islam. We are all aware of the way the loudmouths [Afwayneh] trampled on Islam here. We have yet to sacrifice our lives for our religion. We have yet to offer our lives in God's cause. It is God who halted Siad Barre today. We have been undergoing trying times. Today I call upon the Somali people, those of you who are Muslims, to intensify your struggle. If you are believers in Islam, sacrifice your lives for a just cause, die while fighting for the protection of God's name, so that you may wipe out Siad Barre's remnants. Let us be those who god says will not die. Make your choice.

We know what Siad Barre has been doing in Somalia [words indistinct] and life after death is waiting for him to answer for the crimes he committed against mankind and from which he cannot escape.

My other call is to workers, students, and young people, you also have a role to play. Although you have also been castrated like the rest of the people, make up your minds and decide. Follow your people, the masses, and get rid of Siad's lies and propaganda. Siad was the one who yesterday caused us misery and untold suffering. His recent motto was: The new party programs and the reviving of the revolutionary ethics. You, students, workers, and the young, are today the backbone of the country's strength.

A bullet in an AK [AK-47] and the 120 bullets that are in the guns carried by the soldiers patrolling the streets of Xamar make no difference. [as heard] How many of you are in those houses in Xamar? You can easily disarm the soldiers who are patrolling your streets in groups of four or those driving vehicles in the streets. Follow your people and your opposition movements; put down your tools. Who are you working for? Who takes away what you produce as a result of your work? You students, who are supposedly learning: What are you learning? Let us fight and liberate ourselves and build our society.

I would here like to stress that Somalis have been divided for the past 17 years. They have being divided along clan lines. During all those years they were being incited against each other. Siad had reached the stage of inciting son against father, man against wife. Today, if you are led to believe in clanism, you are doomed. Let us unite as in the days when we were fighting the colonialists. We can only achieve victory through unity. We defeated the British and the Italians through unity. If you remain divided, if you allow the loudmouths' ideas of divide-and-conquer to prevail over you, then the fate of the loudmouths truly awaits you. If clanism had any benefits, the loudmouths would have been the first to benefit. My advice to you is, regroup and unite to manage your own affairs.

We, the opposition movements, wherever we may be, are committed to liberate our people from this unfortunate situation, and we will continue with our fight. We have entered the country and the fighting will intensify. It is going to be a bitter battle and the only ones who will be spared are those who join the masses. We are going to protect the masses; we don't want anything to happen to them. The united opposition forces have resolved that today the people will decide, not the remnants of Siad.

We are now inside the country. The fighting will be intensified. The fighting will be bitter, and the only people who will survive will be those who side with the people. We shall stand by the people and will not allow anyone to harm the general public of Somalia. He who harms the Somali people, directly or indirectly, has harmed us.

The united Somali opposition forces are today ready to ensure that the remnants of Siad Barre will no longer harass the Somali people. The decision belongs to the Somali people; whatever decision you arrive at in your meeting today[as heard] should be in the interests of the Somali people. Whatever pleases the Somali people, pleases us; if you make a decision which displeases the Somali people, rest assured that the Somali opposition forces will redouble its efforts.

Finally, a word to the Somali people. Have faith in the Somali opposition forces, which have always had the upper hand on the battlefront against the dispirited forces loyal to Siad. Those members of the Somali Armed Forces who continue to protect the dead body of Siad Barre are doomed. May I therefore ask you, the Somali public, to support the Somali opposition forces with all your material, physical, and moral strength in order to wrest power away from the remnants of Siad.

Let us take advantage of this opportunity which has presented itself to wrest power from the remnants of Siad. Let us pull our resources together. Let us, all Somalis, put our efforts together in the interests of the future generations of Somalis. With this I conclude my talk. Thank you.

Samantar Gives 'Id al-Fitr Speech on Barre's Behalf

EA081653 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Somali First Vice President and Defense Minister Challe Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar, this morning participated in 'Id al-Fitr prayers with religious leaders and members of the public living in and around the capital Mogadishu at the Islamic Unity Mosque in Mogadishu.

In a brief speech, First Vice President Challe Lt Gen Mohamed Ali Samantar, speaking on behalf of Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, congratulated the Somali people and the world's Muslim community on successfully completing the holy month of Ramadan on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr prayers. He added that the holiday was a festive day on which it was the duty of all Muslims to harbor feelings of love, brotherhood, unity, and cooperation toward one another and avoid greed and envy. Lt Gen Mohamed Ali Samantar told the 'Id al-Fitr congregation that the health of Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre is excellent and that he received representatives of the Somali community living in and around Riyadh as well as Saudi officials in his general ward, where he continues to make excellent progress.

UGANDA

Government Condemns RSA Attack on Angolan Port

EA061850 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Uganda has condemned the latest South African attack on Angola and called for strict mandatory economic sanctions to be imposed on the racist Pretoria regime.

In a press release issued in Kampala this afternoon, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said those still backing the South African regime must wake up to the realities of the barbarism of the Pretoria rulers and condemn them without reservation. This attack, the statement said, comes as no surprise to those who have watched the military arrogance of the racist South African regime. After the barbaric attacks on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, it pointed out, the racists boasted that they would do so again.

The unprovoked attack by South African racist forces on the Angolan port of Namibe coincides with the increased successes recently scored by the Angolan Government forces against South African-backed UNITA rebels in the southeast of the strife-torn country. The statement said that in one incident the South African aggression yet again can be seen as an attempt to relieve the pressure on the rebels. It is also an attempt to show the rebels that South Africa has not abandoned them.

40,000 Refugees Return From Sudan After Attacks

EA061127 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Reports from Moyo say that more than 40,000 Ugandan refugees have returned home in Moyo district following the recent attacks on their camps on the Eastern Bank in the Sudan. A number of refugees, according to medical reports, are suffering from worms and others from sleeping sickness. Repatriation of the remaining Ugandan refugees from the West Bank is expected to start soon through (Yumbe). Meanwhile a tsetse fly control team has arrived in Moyo to combat the spread of sleeping sickness in the district.

CHAD

Habre's Fourth Anniversary in Power Celebrated

AB071800 Paris AFP in French 1556 GMT 7 June 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 7 Jun (AFP) — The fourth anniversary of the accession to power of President Hissein Habre was marked by a military ceremony on Saturday in Moundou, a prefecture in Logone Occidental, southern Chad.

President Habre, leading a high-powered government delegation made up of members of his government and about 20 ambassadors and representatives of international organizations accredited to Chad, under a heavy downpour attended the parade which was followed by a decoration ceremony.

In an address to the nation on the eve of the event, the president expressed the view that the year 1986 was marked in Chad by "the expansion and consolidation of national unity and the pursuit of national reconstruction and development efforts." Speaking about the security problem in southern Chad, the Chadian head of state stated that "today, the Codos [commandos] have been or are in the process of being integrated [into the government forces]Furthermore, Mr Habre paid tribute to Presidents Abdou Diouf of Senegal and Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo who organized last March the abortive meeting between him and Mr Goukouni Oueddei, the president of the GUNT (Transitional National Union Government, the armed opposition in Chad). He attributed the failure of this roundtable meeting to the "little dictator of Sidra" — Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi — who, according to him, "sabotaged the meeting by keeping his men of straw at their posts."

According to the head of state, "the country's economic health is of constant concern" to his government. In this connection, he spoke of the "grave" situation of Cotonchad which "has a deficit of over 18 billion CFA francs" as a result of the fall in the price of cotton on the international market and because of "mismanagement." This company is scheduled to close down many of its factories.

GABON

Africa No 1 on PRC's 'Hostile' Behavior to Africans

AB080806 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
0630 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] In China, following the incidents resulting from the demonstrations by foreign students who are mainly African, the Beijing government is planning on building a special hostel for foreign students. The aim of this decision made by the Chinese authorities is to cut foreign students off from the rest of university life. This is a banal way of saying: you are henceforth in your own domain, and too bad for anyone who looks for trouble outside this special residence.

In other words, this decision is racist to an extent, even though it is a security measure. This leads us to wonder about the future of African students in China. It is a fact that no one can develop alone and in addition it is almost certain that Africans will no longer be able to learn much from Chinese civilization. To know a civilization one must integrate oneself within it and even became an internal element of the human group, but if foreigners are barricaded in a foreigners' compound they will automatically fail to learn about the Chinese way of life.

Who knows whether the Chinese authorities will not manipulate the education given the African students and prevent them from achieving their main objective, which is to attain universal knowledge and specialize in Chinese culture and science, which is very important for doctors, for instance.

This attitude of the Chinese authorities leads to the questioning of cooperation between China and Africa. This is regrettable because Africa least expected this rather hostile behavior on the part of the Chinese at a time when South-South cooperation is becoming a priority, and China was counting a great deal on Africa to bridge its economic, industrial gap in the face of Japan. This means that if Africa's partners continue to cut the ties of cooperation which are beneficial to all, the African Continent will have to turn to the Western world which appreciates its true value and exploits it economically.

ZAIRE

Secretary of State for Defense Ends Visit to ROK

AB081106 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0750 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Jun (AFP) — General Likulia Bolongo, secretary of state for national defense and territorial security, returned to Kinshasa last night at the end of an official visit to the ROK from 23 May to 2 June at the invitation of the ROK Government. This visit enabled the secretary of state to appreciate the high quality of Korean hospitality during the various meetings he held with various high-ranking political and military authorities, with top military units and officers, and with firms which testify to the dynamism of the young Korean economy.

Gen Likulia, who received a warm welcome from the Seoul authorities, visited the ROK military academy, the headquarters of the special parachute and commando unit at Songak, the Pusan Naval base, and the Samshin cooperative industries of international standing.

The secretary of state for national defense and territorial security, who was conferred with a high honorary distinction, the security medal of the ROK, held fruitful talks during his stay in that country with Prime Minister No Sin-yong, National Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek and Deputy Defense Minister Hwang In-su on the revitalization of military cooperation between the ROK and Zaire.

GHANA

Reportage on Visit of Burkina Faso's Sankara

Welcomed by Rawlings

AB071352 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The head of state and leader of the Burkina Faso revolution, Captain Thomas Sankara, is in Accra for a brief visit to Ghana. He was welcomed at the airport by the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, and a party made up of Captain Kojo Tsikata, PNDC member responsible for foreign affairs; Kwamena Ahwoi, acting secretary for foreign affairs; and the secretary for information, Kofi Totobi Quakyi. Also at the airport was the Burkina Faso ambassador to Ghana, Mrs Maimouna Ouattara.

Speaking to newsmen shortly after his arrival, Capt Sankara said his current visit is within the framework of the periodic discussions between himself and Chairman Rawlings. He remarked that the June 4 anniversary celebration was equally marked in his country. To a question about relations between Burkina Faso and Mali following the recent clashes between them, Capt Sankara said all efforts are being made with the assistance of Algeria and other African countries to ensure peace between the two countries. He said there is no need to waste energies on either side as they need strength to pursue their revolutionary courses. He said the case of the two countries would be heard at the World Court in the Hague this month. In the meantime, he said, the two countries are in the process of reopening their embassies in each other's country.

A jounalist in Capt Sankara's entourage asked Chairman Rawlings the state of affairs in the country with the reported activities of mercenaries. Chairman Rawlings assured him that any such plots just make Ghanaians more and more resolved to pursue their course. He emphasized that any such attempt would continue to fail. He said the present visit makes Ghanaians know the rising solidarity in the ranks of the peoples of the two countries. He said international manipulators and their local collaborators would continue to fail, as their acts only strengthen the hands of our people more and more against them.

The talks between the two leaders will be at the Castle behind closed doors.

Concludes Visit, Departs

AB071828 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The head of state and leader of the Burkina Faso revolution, Captain Thomas Sankara, has emphasized that all efforts are being made with the assistance of Algeria and other African states to ensure that peace prevails between his country and Mali. Captain Sankara was answering a question in Accra on relations between the two countries during a day's visit to Ghana.

Chairman Rawlings saw the Burkina Faso leader, Captain Sankara, off at the airport after a working session. Also at the airport were a member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata; the acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi; the secretary for information, Mr Kofi Totobi Quakyi; and Mr Tsatsu Tsikata, a lecturer at the University of Ghana, Legon. The Burkina Faso ambassador to Ghana, Madame Maimouna Ouattara, was also at the airport.

Government Condemns RSA Attack, Urges UN Sanctions

AB061937 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Ghana has again urged the Security Council to take all appropriate measures, including the imposition of mandatory sanctions, against the Pretoria regime, for the open aggression committed against Angola. The call is contained in an official statement issued in Accra today in which the government condemned South Africa's latest attack on the Angolan port of Namibe. The statement said this latest act of aggression provides yet another undeniable proof of the racist regime's determination to step up aid and comfort to discredited bandit groups in Angola and Mozambique, in total violation of agreements signed with these states. It also shows that the apartheid Republic is determined to continue its wanton acts of destabilization against the Frontline States in order to force them to give up their right to offer asylum to victims of apartheid who are courageously struggling for human dignity and independence.

The statement noted that the latest aggression by Pretoria is an act of desperation of a regime clearly on its last leg. This misguided display of arrogant power is made possible by the support, both direct and indirect, which the racist authorities enjoy from certain Western powers which have persistently thwarted action by the international community to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Pretoria for continuing to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its neighbors. The statement recalls with regret that it was only very recently that Britain and the United States jointly vetoed a UN Security Council resolution calling for punitive measures against the racist regime for its unwarranted attacks against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The government pledged the country's wholehearted solidarity with the people and government of Angola at this difficult time when its territorial integrity has been violated with such dastardliness, and calls on South Africa's supporters to previal on her to pay adequate and effective reparation for the damage caused. The government finally calls on the allies of South Africa to join the international community to impose punitive sanctions against the Botha regime.

Trade Secretary Leads Government Group to Havana

AB071020 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] A 5-member government delegation led by the secretary for trade, Kofi Djin, has flown to Havana, Cuba, at the invitation of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Trade. Speaking to newsmen before leaving, Mr Djin said the visit will enable the two countries to promote trade between them. He said the delegation will explore ways of extending trade relations. Mr Djin said Cuba has completed research into cocoa production which will benefit Ghana.

Other members of the delegation are Flight Lieutenant Joe Atiemo, deputy chief of operations, Cocoa Board; J.B. Amponsah of the Cocoa Research Institute at Tafo; B.K. Agblekah, chief director of foreign trade; and Nana Amo of the Ghana National Procurement Agency.

AFP: Two Businessmen Arrested for 'Subversion'

AB071033 Paris AFP in English 0921 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Accra, June 7 (AFP) — Two Ghanaian businessmen suspected of subversion have been (?arrested) here, according to official sources.

The detention of the two, Adjec Brempong and M.E. Teye, comes after last week's arrest of a group of alleged dissidents, led by former military intelligence officer Capt Edward Adjai Ampofo, whom the government said had infiltrated the country from neighbouring Togo.

GUINEA BISSAU

Military Tribunal To Try 17 October Plotters

AB061612 Dakar PANA in French 1335 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Bissau, 6 Jun (ANC/PANA) — The persons implicated in the plot of 17 October last year in Guinea Bissau and their leader, Paul Correia, are to be judged by a Bissau military tribunal. The communique issued on this occasion by the authorities of the court presided over by Colonel Humberto Gomez states that the trial began yesterday and is being held at the air base of the Guinea Bissau Armed Forces.

LIBERIA

Further Reportage on Doe Amnesty to Coup Suspects

Doe Addresses Nation

AB062149 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] President Samuel Kanyon Doe today delivered a nationwide radio address on the political, social, and economic life of Liberia. President Doe, speaking at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia, began by specifically referring to what he called the prospects for economic recovery in the country.

[Begin Doe recording] I am pleased to note, fellow citizens, that we have already begun to trace some positive (?facts), and prospects of our economic recovery are good. [Applause][Passage indistinct] an improvement in our economy in the second half of this year. [Applause] I should add quickly that this favorable outlook will require that all Liberians redouble their efforts and work harder than ever before.

Therefore, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, fellow citizens, in order to pursue the goals of hard work and self-reliance, we are endeavoring for the first time to ensure that the [words indistinct] on our own revenue intake. Accordingly, I have directed the director general of the budget, to tender the budget (?technical) account on our own resource capacity. I am appealing to all Liberians, to give priority attention to the green revolution, for that is the only way out of our economic problems. At the same time, I wish to remind the businesses operating in the country that government expects nothing less than full support for measures undertaken to stimulate recovery and ensure the (?progress) of the nation's economy. (?Apart from that) we recognize that in order for our economic situation to improve, peace and stability must reign within our nation. These two factors, in my opinion, are very crucial in our effort to build this nation. Consequently, we have reviewed [words indistinct] as we strive to bring peace, stability,and progress for our nation. [Applause] It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that we all come together and endeavor to promote unity among our people. In order for our economy to develop, we as Liberians must shun all acts of (?divisiveness) while (?leaving) no place for laziness and gossip. [Applause][End recording]

The president then sounded an appeal to the people of Liberia to continue to work for peace and unity as they strive to build their country.

[Begin Doe recording] I am therefore appealing to all our citizens to continue to work for peace and unity while we strive together to build our native land. Many of you will agree that as one of the oldest independent nations in Africa, we should have come a long way on our path to development. However, because of our inability to move ourselves forward, we have come to rely on assistance from abroad. We have not given the required attention to the development of our agricultural sector, and continue to depend on imported rice and other food items which could be produced locally. Our administration will therefore continue to accord top priority to the development of agriculture, [applause] so that over the long term our people will be able to feed themselves.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, fellow citizens, you will recall that during the month of November 1985 our nation experienced what many have come to regard as one of the greatest tragedies in our history. On the morning of November 12 (?the evil hands) of ambition, selfishness, disunity, and disloyalty were set into motion resulting in the loss of lives of many of our citizens and destruction of property. Since that time Liberians and all those within our borders have been witnesses to undue tension and hardship which have been brought upon on all people by that ugly event. We use this occasion to once again extend heartfelt sympathies to all those who lost relatives and loved ones, and who were within one way or another affected by that unfortunate incident.

I must add that events such as this one will certainly add to our economic problems. [Words indistinct] and generally result in loss of confidence in the economy. Nevertheless, we remain undaunted in our commitment to achieve economic recovery and, at the same time, restore peace and confidence in this nation. [End recording]

Then came the emotional part of President Doe's speech — the granting of complete and unconditional pardon to all those implicated and detained in the aftermath of the November 12 invasion of 1985.

[Begin Doe recording] Not only because of our commitment and sincerity to national reconciliation and to further enhance the nation-building process, and consistent with power invested in me as president, (?I hereby) [words indistinct] extend the complete and unconditional pardon to all persons implicated and detained in the aftermath of the November 12 invasion of 1985. [Applause]

The minister of justice is hereby directed to release all those involved from further detention without delay. [Applause]. In taking this action today, we are doing it out of sincerity of heart and call upon all Liberians at home and abroad to join hands with government so that together we can build a strong and viable nation for (?Africa) and future generations. As we once more demonstrate our sincerity to foster genuine reconciliation by our action today, we wish to admonish all those released that the granting of this general amnesty is based only and fully on our own love for our people and our commitment to the continued growth and development of our economy. [applause]

Therefore, anyone who wishes to undermine our efforts, and resort to activities which tend to disrupt the peace and stability of our land, will be (?paddling) into security law. [Applause]. Our security forces have been called upon to remain ever vigilant, to ensure the safety and security of the state. We here wish to thank the men and women of our armed forces and other security forces who stood firmly in defense of the nation on that fateful day of November 12, 1985, and we wish to assure you that we shall stand ready to defend against any force brought against this state. [applause]

My fellow citizens, in making this announcement today we are aware of accusations and counter accusations regarding our court system. We believe that our courts must ensure that justice is properly dispensed to all alike, and that no individual is allowed to take the law into his or her own hands. While government may have facts and proof regarding those implicated, the world [word indistinct] the reason why we should continue [word indistinct] our concern about the economic well-being of the nation and our desire to demonstrate that we have no evil intention against any fellow citizen, including those who may wish us ill, as we turn out to show this act of mercy. [Applause] [End recording]

Press Secretary Comments

MB070908 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 6 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Liberia's head of state, Samuel Doe, has personally announced the release of a number of people detained in connection with last November's attempted coup that followed highly controversial general elections. The detentions, and particularly the trial of Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf of the Liberia Action Party, caused an international outcry, particularly from America, and there has been speculation that America has been withholding money to put pressure on President Doe. On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked the president's press secretary, (Patrick Kume), if everybody detained in connection with the coup attempt had been let out:

[Begin recording] [(Kume)] Yes, Robin. The clemency blanket covers all those who were implicated and detained in the aftermath of the failed coup. These include Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf of the Liberia Action Party. That also includes Mr James Holder, president of the Liberian Business Caucus; Major Anthony Marqueet who was also a member of the invading forces; and members of the military and paramilitary officers who were involved, who have been in detention since November last year.

[White] So as of tomorrow there should be no more political prisoners being held at all?

[(Kume)] Definitely. The minister of justice has been giving the directive to release all these people immediately, without delay, and I will suspect that at the moment I am talking to you these orders are being carried out and after tomorrow there should be no one in prison to be detained as a result of his involvement in the 12 November invasion.

[White] Now, I gather there were great celebrations in Monrovia today after the announcement was made.

[(Kume)] Yes, obviously, Robin. Those who have relatives and friends who have been detained should be in a joyous mood to see that they are being reunited once again with their relatives and friends. So there is what one will call a mixed feeling here, perhaps you will like to say celebrations, and mixed feeling of joy, mixed feeling of gladness, and a mixed feeling that people are being reunited since 12 November. You will know that since 12 November some of these people left in the morning and never returned to their houses and now they have the opportunity to go back. It should be an occasion for reunion, one that should be embraced with oneness one that is filled with joy. This is the scene around in Monrovia.

[White] Why has President Doe announced clemency today? Is it because he has been under pressure, perhaps, from the American Government to do so?

[(Kume)] The president has decided that it is time to grant an unconditional clemency to these people not because he has been pressurized from the United States of America, but because the president is committed and sincere to national reconciliation and also believes that the only way we can have peace and stability in our nation is to make sure that we have reunion in the country, that those who are in jail because of some misunderstanding somewhere are released. I mean there is definitly no pressure from the United States of America.

[White] Do you think having taken this step President Doe might take yet another step and perhaps call for a fresh round of elections?

[(Kume)] The question of reelections I wouldn't like to discuss now. We had our elections in October 1985. The results were announced, and we have gone through the process of inauguration. So, I don't think it will be proper at this time to call for reelection. I mean it's the president's prerogative to call for reelection, but I don't think the president will do that at all at this time. I mean since things are moving on very well.

[White] Do you think he might come up with fresh offers of government jobs for the opposition, though?

[(Kume)] Well, Robin, as you are already aware, during the meeting with the opposition quite recently, several points were advanced by the opposition which they say should be met. We are still optimistic that the present dialogue going on between the NDPL [National Democratic Party of Liberia] and the other opposition parties through the guidance of the Liberia Council of Churches will continue , and I cannot rule that possibility out, but the question is whether the people in the opposition will accept these jobs when they are offered these jobs. That is the question for the opposition not for me, Robin.

Teachers, Students Released From Detention

AB080854 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Nimba County Superintendent Steven B. Daniels has released from detention 17 students and 3 teachers, who were detained for their alleged involvement in a recent demonstration in Nimba. About 2 weeks ago students of the Bong High School staged a demonstration in support of their teachers' demands, leaving more than 10,000 public and private properties damaged.

The students and teachers were released Thursday [5 June] following a meeting between Superintendent Daniels, the president of the National Union of Liberian Teachers, Mr (Sal Phillip Joe), Nimba County Chief Education Officer John E. Ninwa, and heads of security organizations in that country. During the meeting the superintendent admonished the teachers against using students to achieve their aims. He also urged students in the country to remain law-abiding and to devote more time to their lessons.

AFP: Opposition Deplores Regime's Stance on Strike

AB071642 Paris AFP in French 1158 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Monrovia, 6 Jun (AFP) — The Grand Coalition of four Liberian opposition parties condemned President Doe and his government for the "lack of understanding" they have shown for the health workers' strike. The strikers, who are in the 5th week of their protest, are claiming salary arrears, transport allowances, and better working conditions.

In a communique issued on Tuesday the coalition pointed out that the government "has played ostrich for too long in ignoring the problems of the health sector." The coalition called on the government to treat the issue with maturity as "it is the health of the entire country which is at stake."

The Grand Coalition is made up of the Liberian Action Party (LAP), the Liberian Unification Party (LUP), Unity Party (UP), and the United People's Party (UPP).

MALI

Traore Conducts Major Government Reshuffle

AB061534 Dakar PANA in French 1502 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text]Bamako, 6 Jun (AMAP/PANA) — Mali President General Moussa Traore carried out this morning a major reshuffle of the government which he has chaired since 1 January 1985.

Here is the list of the members of the new government, which also includes a post of prime minister:

President of the Republic	Army General Moussa Traore
Prime Minister	Prof Mamadou Dembele (new post and transfer)
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Modibo Keita (transfer)
Minister of Health	Mrs Sidibe Aissata Cisse (new)
Minister of National Education	Oumar Ba (new)
Minister of Information	Mrs Fatou Gakou Niang (unchanged)
Minister in Charge of State Companies and Enterprises	Mamadou Wague (new)
Minister of Sports, Arts and Culture	Bakary Traore (new)
Minister of Planning	Ousmane Diallo (new)
Minister of Agriculture	Lieutenant Colonel Issa Onguiba (unchanged)
Minister of Justice	Django Cissoko (unchanged)
Minister of Territorial Administration and Development of the Infrastructure (base)	[name not given] (change of name but minister unchanged)
Minister of Industry and Tourism	Driss Keita (new)
Minister of Defense	Sekou Ly (Brigadier General, transfer)
Minister of Natural Resources in charge of Rural Development	El Hadj Oumar Tall (new)
Minister of Transport	Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani (transfer)
Minister of Employment	Hama Ag Mahmoud (new)
Minister of Finance	Djanka Kaba Diakite (unchanged)

Following this reshuffle we note the departure of former head of Mali diplomacy Alioune Blondin Beye and the return of Drissa

Keita, former secretary general of the West African Economic Community.

NIGERIA

Further on Aftermath of University Student Crisis

NLC Headquarters Remains Guarded

AB071822 Paris AFP in English 1718 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Lagos, June 7 (AFP) — Nigerian police continued to guard the headquarters of the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) here Saturday, four days after they arrested a number of NLC leaders and prevented a meeting called to protest the May 23 police shooting of students in the northern city of Zaria. A junior staff member at the NLC building said many congress officials were in hiding following Wednesday's arrests of senior leaders, including NLC President Ali Chiroma, and several of his aides.

(In Geneva Saturday, the head of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), John Vanderveken, said he had sent a letter of protest to Nigerian authorities over the arrests of some 50 Nigerian labour leaders.

(Mr Vanderveken, who was in Geneva for a meeting of the International Labor Organization, said he had called for the immediate release of the detained trade unionists.)

Nigeria's military government has accused some NLC members of "subversive activities," but has not identified those labour leaders being interrogated. NLC Deputy President Ibrahim Alilu, who had earlier claimed that more than 20 labour leaders were being held, repeated an appeal for their release on Friday. He denied reports that the NLC crisis had been taken before the ILO meeting in Geneva, which was being attended by Nigerian Labour Minister Patrick Koshoni.

Schools in Oyo State Reopen

AB052141 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Primary and secondary schools in Ibadan municipality and Araniyo local government area of Oyo State, closed as a result of student crisis, reopened today. The order for the reopening of the schools was given yesterday in Ibadan by the state governor, Colonel Adetunji Olurin. According to the governor, the government decided to reopen the schools in view of the return of normality to affected areas.

Reportage on Akinyemi Tour of Frontline States

Promises Suppport for SWAPO

AB061259 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Nigeria has charged nationalist fighters of the South-West African People's Organization not to relent in their struggle until Namibia becomes free. Addressing more than 600 Namibian freedom fighters in (Viana), southern Angola, yesterday, the minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi told them not to be disturbed by the terrorist activities of the Pretoria regime. Prof Akinyemi said that SWAPO's struggle was for Africa and all black people and pledged the federal government's diplomatic, economic, and military support to the liberation movements fighting for independence in southern Africa.

The administrative secretary of SWAPO, Mr (Melvis Garet), told the minister that his visit was a great inspiration to the freedom fighters. He remarked that in spite of distance, Nigeria had always been regarded as a Frontline State. Mr (Garet) said that transportation was the biggest problem facing SWAPO. Prof Akinyemi is expected to hold talks with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos before leaving Angola for Namibia in continuation of his tour of Frontline States.

Visits Zambian Refugee Camp

AB061708 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, yesterday visited the UN refugee camp near Lusaka, which was bombed by the racist South Africa during an unprovoked raid on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe last month. The project administrator of the camp, Mr Paul Tambo, said that 86 refugees from South Africa, Namibia, and seven independent African countries were in the camp when it was bombed. The seven countries are Zaire, Mozambique, Uganda, Ethiopia, Angola, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe. One person was killed and eight others injured during the raid.

Professor Akinyemi was in Lusaka in continuation of his tour of the Frontline States to express Nigeria's solidarity in the wake of the raids and to (?confer) with their leaders.

Urges UN Group Tour

AB080844 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Nigeria has called on the UN Security Council to send a delegation to tour the Frontline States recently invaded by apartheid South Africa. The idea is to convince the world body that the racist forces attacked civilian targets and not ANC bases as they claimed. The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, made the demand after visiting the scene of the South African raid at (Mogo Beshani), near Gaborone, the capital of Botswana. Professor Akinyemi described the raids on the three Frontline States as a show of cowardice and an act of terrorism because only innocent civilians were attacked.

Earlier on arrival, the minister had delivered a special message from President Ibrahim Babangida to Botswana acting President Peter Mmusi, who stood in for President Quett Masire now on a tour of Europe. Professor Akinyemi has delivered similar messages to the leaders of Angola, Zambia, and Zimbabwe in the course of his tour of the Frontline States.

At their talks in Zimbabwe both Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Professor Akinyemi agreed that Nigeria should start attending meetings of the Frontline States as in the past. The minister is yet to visit Mozambique and Tanzania before concluding the tour.

Further Reportage on Angolan Vice Oil Minister Visit

Meets Petroleum Minister

AB061647 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Angola is seeking Nigeria's cooperation in the areas of petrochemicals, exploration and production of crude oil, refineries,and internal marketing of petroleum products. The country will also want Nigeria's assistance in the training of its technicians in the petroleum sector. The Angolan vice minister of petroleum, Dr Desiderio da Graca, told the minister of petroleum resources, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, in Lagos yesterday that if his country's proposals were accepted they would strengthen relations between the two countries. Alahji Rilwanu reassured the Angolan minister of Nigeria's continued cooperation.

Possibility of Joining OPEC

AB080857 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] The Angolan vice minister of petroleum, Desiderio Costa, says he has learned a lot from his current tour of oil installations in Nigeria. He told newsmen in Kaduna that he was now convinced that Angola will benefit immensely from Nigeria's experience in the training of indigenous manpower in the oil and petrochemical industries. On the possibility of joining OPEC, Mr Costa said his country would first strive to stabilize its oil industry before considering the matter. The Angolan minister said that his recent call for the establishment of an organization of oil-producing countries in Africa should not be seen as wishing a break-up of OPEC. He explained that the new organization would provide a forum where oil-producing countries in Africa could exchange ideas before attending OPEC meetings.

SKETCH Condemns Treatment of Students in PRC

AB070734 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 7 Jun 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *DAILY SKETCH* condemns the recent manhandling of some African students in China and says the attack was racially motivated. The daily paper believes that the Chinese authorities have no hand in the incident and believes that the government stands the risk of being accused of sanctioning the violent attack if it does not move fast to put a stop to such things. The *SKETCH* [word indistinct] the Chinese Government to ensure protection for its guests including African students at all times.

SENEGAL

Opposition MP Resigns, Cites Lack of Democracy

AB080935 Paris AFP in French 1239 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Dakar, 7 Jun (AFP) — Fara Ndiaye, member of parliament [MP] of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS — opposition labor party), and deputy leader of that party, informed AFP today of his resignation from the Senegalese National Assembly and from his party, as well as his decision "to stop all political activity and devote his time exclusively to his own business."

Mr Ndiaye explained his resignation by the fact that "the basic political and legal conditions which he considers to be necessary for pluralist democracy worthy of our country are absent." "I have therefore decided to cease political activity and to devote my time exclusively to my own business," Mr Ndiaye said, adding that he has submitted his resignation to the speaker of the National Assembly and informed PDS National Secretary Abdoulaye Wade, of his resignation from the party and from all the posts he held within it.

Fara Ndiaye, who was the first PDS national deputy secretary general since its creation in 1974, also asserted that his "decision was neither directed against the first national secretary (Abdoulaye Wade), nor against the PDS." "It is an individual personal act."

Fifty-one-year-old Fara Ndiaye, an engineering consultant and sociologist, asserted that he has no relations with PDS dissidents who resigned last October. The resignation of three out of eight PDS MP's created a serious crisis within the party, the most important member of the Senegalese opposition which comprises 15 parties.

SIERRA LEONE

AFP: General Elections Result in 'Confusion'

HK080522 Hong Kong AFP in English
0517 GMT 8 Jun 86

[By Rod Mac-Johnson]

[Text] Freetown, June 8 (AFP) — General elections in the West African state of Sierra Leone 10 days ago, billed as the launch-vehicle of new President Joseph Momoh's rule, have resulted in confusion and disappointment.

Due mainly to charges of voting irregularities, it was difficult to say how many people voted in the May 30 poll. Neither could the elections office agree on how many people it had registered.

In last October's presidential election, when Gen Momoh, a 49-year-old former army chief, was endorsed as the successor to aged President Siaka Stevens, 3.7 million people were said to have cast their votes. But two months later, the government census office said the population was only 3.5 million.

The voters' register was found to contain inaccuracies. One newspaper reported that many people were listed to vote up to 10 miles away from their addresses and nearby polling stations.

Election officials also hesitated to publish results. Some candidates were said to have won and a few hours later were told they had lost.

The state radio said elections in the seven constituencies of Kailahun, 300 miles (480 km) from here, were postponed. Six hours later, the elections office said the results of two of them had been accepted. Last Thursday, the day of the new poll in the other five, it was announced that voting would be on Friday instead.

Nine other constituencies were named Friday as having been sites of violence during the elections. New voting will take place there next Tuesday. So far, three women have won seats in Parliament for the first time in the country's history.

More than half of the outgoing MP's were defeated and observers point to the ample cash available to the winners during the campaign.

In the new voting Friday, former Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma was elected. On May 30, businessman Paul Bangura had the upper hand over Mr Karim Koroma, but was later accused of violence and barred from standing again.

ANGOLA

Cuban Group Discusses Revolutionary Vigilance

MB061222 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation from the Cuban Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] which arrived in Angola last Thursday met with officials and members of the Angolan People's Vigilance Brigades [BPV] yesterday. At the meeting held in the African League of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples' Session Hall, the two delegations exchanged views on the existing cooperation between the two people's defense organizations. Colonel (Jesus Benino), a member of the CDR directorate, expressed his organization's desire to support the BPV toward training its members and sharing battle and ideological experience as well as doing everything necessary (?for the defense of Angola). The CDR member appealed to BPV members to fight with increasing tenacity and patriotism for the triumph of the Angolan revolution. He added that the organization needed more women's involvement since, according to him, they are as revolutionary as men. The delegation is expected to leave our country today after a 1-week working visit.

33 'Bandits' Killed in Benguela Province

MB061444 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Angolan defense and securirty forces stationed in the 7th military region are achieving successes in their struggle against the puppets in the pay of Pretoria regime.

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] Our defense and security forces stationed in Benguela Province launched several operations last month against UNITA puppet bands in the pay of international imperialism operating in some areas of the province. According to reliable sources, our defense and security forces inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and destroyed materiel of imperialist origin. Our forces killed 33 bandits and captured 1, seized 16 weapons and 3 cartridges from the South African lackeys, and destroyed 48 huts. During these operations, 172 civilians were released from the yoke of the UNITA bandits and another 15 surrendered to our authorities. We must stress that the UNITA bands continue to use the colonial currency, the escudo, in the dealings with the misled populations who are under their control. As [illegible] example, our forces retrieved 92,335 escudos. This was a report from Benguela. [end recording].

UNITA Captures Malanje Town; 3 Reported Dead

MB070712 (Clandestine) KUP to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 7 Jun (KUP) — UNITA forces on 30 May at 0545 overran the town of Quizenga in Malanje Province, killing three FAPLA soldiers, capturing one, and seizing war materiel. This was revealed in a war communique distributed to the press in Jamba, UNITA's provisional capital, yesterday. The communique stressed that FAPLA forces were forced to provide food for the civilian population which showed signs of weakness and malnutrition. The communique ended by saying that UNITA forces did not suffer any casualties.

UNITA Ambushes Vehicle, Kills Two in Bie Province

MB090759 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 9 Jun (KUP) — UNITA armed forces ambushed a vehicle on 30 May in the Chinguar area in Bie Province, killing 2 and injuring 21 FAPLA soldiers and Chinguar people's policemen, according to a report by the local KUP correspondent. The correspondent emphasized that the vehicle was ambushed following a tip from a UNITA member. The injured are being treated at Jamba hospital in UNITA-controlled territory. The correspondent ended by saying that UNITA suffered no casualties during the ambush.

BOTSWANA

Nigerian Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit

MB061831 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Nigerian minister of foreign affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, who is touring Frontline States, arrived in Botswana this afternoon from Harare, Zimbabwe. Professor Akinyemi was met at the Sir Seretse Khama Airport by the minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, who is also acting minister of external affairs; the Nigerian high commissioner to Botswana, Mr Omotoye; and senior officials from the high commission. He later presented to the acting president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, a message from the Nigerian president, Ibrahim Babangida. The message is addressed to the president, Dr Quett Masire, who is now out of the country on an official visit to Belgium, the EEC, and Demnmark. Professor Akinyemi, accompanied by the minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Mr Kedikilwe, toured the scene of the South African raid on Mogoditshane 2 weeks ago. He also addressed a press conference a few minutes ago in the studios of Radio Botswana. Dr Akinyemi is scheduled to visit the Dukwe refugee camp tomorrow before leaving for Maputo.

Decries RSA Raids

MB062016 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1910 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Nigerian foreign minister, Professor Balaji Akinyemi, has described the recent South African commando raids on neighboring independent states as an act of cowardice and a disgrace. Speaking during a press conference in the studios of Radio Botswana this afternoon, Professor Akinyemi said he was astounded by the acts of terrorism committed by the white regime on innocent women and children of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. He said he has visited the scenes of the raids in each of the countries and was convinced by what he saw that the South Africans only attacked places occupied by innocent people.

He said it was his belief that no decent soldiers would engage in the kind of terrorist acts perpetrated by the South African army against innocent people on neighboring states. Professor Akinyemi noted that the South African raids were intended to intimidate African states, but instead they have made both African states and the OAU Liberation Committee more determined in the struggle to dismantle apartheid. He said his visit to Botswana and the other Frontline States was to show solidarity with the brotherly states. He pointed that at its next meeting the OAU Liberation Committee, of which he is the chairman, he will have at the back of his mind the determination to intensify the liberation struggle.

Professor Akinyemi was accompanied at the press conference by the minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, and the Nigerian high commissioner to Botswana, Mr Omotoye.

Commends Botswana Struggle

MB090602 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1424 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Gaborone, June 8, SAPA — The Nigerian foreign minister, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, has commended Botswana for resolutely carrying the burden of helping in liberation struggles in southern Africa despite "intimidation from the South African white minority regime." Prof Akinyemi, who was speaking in Gaborone yesterday before his departure for Maputo on the last leg of his seven-nation tour of the Frontline States, said every opportunity should be seized to acknowledge and recognise the sacrifices the people of Botswana were bearing in the cause of freedom in the sub-continent. He said that since its independence Botswana had carried the burden of seeking freedom not only for herself but for other African countries. Although it was known that freedom would soon come to South Africa and South-West Africa/Namibia, this was not going to be easy.

"Some years back African countries had some faith that one day freedom would come to South Africa and Namibia but today it is a certainty that freedom is around the corner. South Africa is now going to be more desperate and reckless as it sees itself losing the war, and we should not allow ourselves to get confused because we have now come to a very crucial stage," Prof Akinyemi said.

He said following the May 19 raid on Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, the Nigerian Government had contributed 10 million U.S. dollars (about R25 million) to these countries as a material expression of appreciation for their role in the struggle for freedom on the continent. The Organisation of African Unity's Liberation Committee, of which he is chairman, would meet soon in Arusha, Tanzania, to evaluate the situation in southern Africa in the light of the latest SA attacks, Prof Akinyemi said.

Speaking at the same ceremony, the Botswana acting foreign minister, Mr Kedikilwe Ponatshego, said no matter how much intimidation and harassment was exerted on Botswana, the fact would always remain that apartheid was wrong, immoral and evil. Intimidation and harassment would not change the determination of the black people of South Africa to want to determine their own destiny and Botswana would continue to accept people who fled to the country from South Africa as genuine refugees. He said despite the pretext used to follow them in other countries, the blacks in South Africa would ultimately triumph "with or without the ANC (African National Congress) or the PAC (Pan-Africanist Congress)."

LESOTHO

Government Asks Illegals To Report to Ministry

MB070650 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The government yesterday said that certain people have entered Lesotho unlawfully and such people should report their presence at the Ministry of Interior before 17 June, failing which they must return to their countries of origin. The warning does not affect Lesotho citizens who have returned from exile under the general amnesty announced by the government about 3 months ago.

In the meantime, the Ministry of the Interior has advised some 46 people to report at the ministry.

46 ANC Reportedly Await Deportation

MB070655 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The Lesotho Government has asked 46 members of the ANC to report to the Department of Immigration in Maseru as soon as possible. According to Radio Lesotho, the group will be deported to Kenya and Zambia within a week. The move was the second mass expulsion of ANC members by the military government which seized power in Lesotho in a coup in January. The Lesotho Government sent more than 100 ANC members out of the country soon after taking power.

Border Problems With South Africa Discussed

MB061144 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Lesotho News Agency reports from Leribe that problems of crossing at border posts between Lesotho and South Africa were discussed at a meeting in Ficksburg on Wednesday by customs officials of both countries. The agency quoted a senior passport officer in Leribe, Mr P. (Pouri), as saying that the problems discussed included the question of people crossing without proper documents and that of those who overstayed their period in each country. Mr (Pouri) said it was agreed that visitors who find they have to stay longer than they had applied for should ask for an extension before the expiry of their time of stay in each country.

BBC Interviews Opposition Leader 6 June

MB080938 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 6 Jun 86

["Focus on Africa" program]
[Text] There has been mounting criticism in Lesotho of the military government headed by Major General Lekhanya that toppled Chief Jonathan in January. At first, opposition parties gave their support to the new regime, but late last month they issued a statement accusing it of being tyrannical, of suppressing free political activities, and of digging in for a long period of military rule. In Lesotho, Julian Borja asked one of the opposition leaders, Mr Nqojane, what they wanted form the government.

[Begin recording][Nqojane] We wanted, in the first place, to give attention to the government that we are worried about the proficiency, how they run things. We had a meeting with the Military Council and agreed that we are sharing the same view, that things should be put to normal, and it was for the king now at this juncture to call all political parties, the heads of churches, trade unions, businessmen, at least the crosssection, to discuss the political crisis in the country.

[Borja] But shouldn't you give the military government a bit more time? I mean, they have only been in power for a few months.
[Nqojane] Well, I think they have had enough time. It is a (?firm duty) of the politicians to see how the economy of the country, the politics of the country, run, and two, to see that the defense ... [changes thought] that the people are secure.

[Borja] So you think that the military government is now going beyond its brief?
[Nqojane] Exactly.

[Borja] What makes you think that the military government will listen to you?
[Nqojane] I think the military government is bound to listen to us because all I have preferred and what I could say is, they owe allegiance to the people, they are servants of the people. As the representatives of the people and one of,representing one of the main five parties which were opposition parties, which are now called the big five in the country, we have, we have a very strong support, very, very strong, that the military can not do anything if they want to without the (talk). [sentence as heard]

[Borja] But it seems that they haven't been bothered to talk to you for quite a long while now?
[Nqojane] Yes, they are having a problem I think, because apparently in the office there are characters which are manipulating them to their own interests because it is surprising, the first meeting we had with the Military Council, we had a very frank, peaceful, and you know, good discussion with them, but now they want to avoid us. In fact, it is what the general said at the Pitso [meeting] at Leribe, that certain politicians want to have the talks with him, he is not taking anything from them, and they should go to their chiefs. Now we are surprised to why he said that.

[Borja] Are you saying that certain people are manipulating this government to their own interests? What kind of people?
[Nqojane] Those who are the enemies of the country.

[Borja] You say, people outside the country?
[Nqojane] Not exactly. Well, they are people in the government mainly, and outside, well, I don't think this one, makes... [changes thought] It will have to answer to you very directly, but there are those people who are really running this government you know, by a sort of, you know, claiming for the Military Council as to what they should do and what they should not do.

[Borja] Are you saying these are people who were not in public view?
[Nqojane] Exactly.

[Borja] Businessmen?
[Nqojane] Well, pseudo-politicians.

[Borja] How do you mean? What is a pseudo-politician?
[Nqojane] Well, one who is supposed to be a political figure in the country but is just an armchair politician, who is not known, who does not lead any political movement.

[Borja] You talking about people in Council of Ministers, in the Military Council, in....
[Nqojane, interrupting] Some of those characters are there in the Council of Ministers. [end recording]

MADAGASCAR

New Defense Minister, Intelligence Chief Appointed

AB061606 Paris AFP in French 1448 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Antananarivo, 6 Jun (AFP) — Colonel Christopher Raveloson Mahasampo, who was promoted Brigadier General on 1 June, has been appointed minister of defense in place of Rear Admiral Guy Sibon, who died on 24 May in the accident of the DC-3 plane of the Malagasy aeronaval forces, Radio Madagascar announced at the end of a joint meeting of the Supreme Council of the Revolution and the government in Antananarivo yesterday. During this meeting Colonel Claude Rasamoely was raised to the rank of brigadier general while Lieutenant Commander Rolland Ratsimandresy was appointed the new director general of the National Military Bureau for Stragegic Industries (OMNIS) to succeed General Hubert Andrianasolo, who also died in the DC-3 plane accident. OMNIS is associated with some American companies in oil exploration in Madagascar. The new defense minister, Gen Raveloson Mahasampo, who is a brother-in-law of Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka, was for many years the head of the General Directorate for Investigation and Documentation (the Malagasy intelligence service) after having held the post of military governor of Toamasina Rpovince (formerly Tamatave Province on the east coast) in 1975 and the office of minister of territorial development.

MOZAMBIQUE

Soviet Delegation Arrives in Maputo for Talks

MB080850 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] A high-powered delegation from the Soviet Communist

Party has arrived in Maputo at the invitation of the Frelimo Party. The delegation is headed by the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia in the Soviet Union, Pavel Petrick. They were received at the Maputo's international Mavalane airport by the Frelimo Party Central Committee member, Bonifacio Gruveta. Shortly after his arrival, Mr Petrik said his visit was within the framework of existing relations between the Soviet Communist Party and the Frelimo Party.

Mongolian Party Official Arrives 6 June

MB070833 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] (Pavel Padrik), member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, arrived in Maputo this afternoon on a working visit to Mozambique. (Padrik) told our correspondent soon after his arrival that the visit is in the framework of the existing relations between his party and the Frelimo Party on the exchange of delegations. Aboard the same flight was Aurelio Manhica, secretary for defense of the Maputo city's party committee, who attended the 20th MPRP Congress.

FPLM Operations Against 'Bandits' Detailed

MB090827 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 8 Jun 86

["Voice of Combat" program]

[Excerpt] During the last 5 months, the Mozambican armed forces have killed 217 armed bandits in Zambezia Province in operations carried out in several districts. The FPLM captured 8 bandits and released 552 civilians who had been forced to live with the bandits. Large quantities of war materiel and some stolen goods were seized. Five bandits surrendered to the authorities and 58 head of cattle were seized in the armed bandits' camps destroyed by the FPLM. Still in Zambezia, 10 armed bandits were killed and 17 others were wounded when a bandit group tried to assault Lugela, in Mocuba district. The prompt response of our combatants thwarted the bandits' designs and they were forced to flee. In Chapala, Alto Molocue district, the FPLM assaulted and destroyed a bandit camp where they released 120 women and 10 children who were living with the bandits.

In Maputo, on the night of 2 June, a group of armed bandits which had infiltrated Matola district was detected by our combatants and forced to flee. In the ensuing shootout, five bandits were killed and one was captured. The attacks carried out by the armed bandits in Matola, Machava, and Liberdade regions aim to create instability in these areas and to spread terror and panic among the local population. In Mossurize, Manica Province, our combatants destroyed a camp of the armed bandits. This operation was possible due to the vigilance of the local population which, after having discovered the hideout of the criminals, promptly informed the FPLM. In the operation five civilians who had been forced to live with the bandits were released.

SOUTH AFRICA

8,000 Reported 'On Rampage' in Crossroads/Nyanga

MB091029 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1026 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 9, SAPA — Renewed unrest in the Crossroads/Nyanga area this morning has sent relief organisations withdrawing from the embattled area where more than 40 people have died and 30,000 have been left homeless over the past weeks. According to a police spokesman up to 8,000 people are on the rampage and the SAP have sent in reinforcements when attempts to disperse people failed. The KTC squatter camp is ablaze and according to reporters on the scene police were using teargas and buckshot. Spokesmen for St Johns Ambulance said at least two people have died and SACLA clinic is taking in wounded people. All relief organisations held crisis meetings this morning and most appear to be evacuating the area. Zolani Centre, the main relief point in Nyanga, has been burnt to the ground as well as two Red Cross tents nearby. St Johns spokesmen said six of their nursing staff were trapped inside the burning centre which was set alight by "Witdoeke." They managed to break out and escape the fire, however. A PFP [Progressive Federal Party] team including MP Mrs Helen Suzman, ws trying to get in to the area this morning as observers.

5 Bodies Found; Journalist Arrested

MB091316 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The death toll is rising and the situation appears to out of control as fighting between conservatives and radicals continues at the Crossorads squatter camp near Cape Town. Beattie Hofmeyer has the latest.

[Hofmeyer] Five bodies have been brought out of the area where conservative witdoeke are fighting against Crossroads refugees. Hundreds of refugee shacks in and around Crossroads are burning and police appear to have lost control of the situation. Dozens of armored vehicles are in the area but witdoeke broke through police lines to invade the KTC squatter camp. Police have arrested a television journalist and closed the area off to all outsiders including Progressive Federal Party member of parliament Helen Suzman. A car of the Argus Newspaper was shot at by witdoeke and white men in plain clothes. The death toll is expected to rise dramatically.

Security Forces Claim Control

MB091341 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1339 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 9, SAPA — The following is an interim unrest report on Crossroads from the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria: "On 1986/06/09 at approximately 10h00 two large groups of blacks, allegedly the so called 'witdoeke' [white scarves] and the 'comrades,' congregated outside the

Administration Board offices at Nyanga. The police warned the groups to disperse but they ignored the warning and started fighting, while moving in the direction of the KTC camp. At the KTC camp a number of structures were set alight and the fire, because of a strong wind blowing at the time, soon spread to adjoining structures. The community hall and three marquee tents at Julani centre were also destroyed in the blaze. Security forces are at present in control of the situation. The only known casualties at this stage are two black men, one of whom was fatally wounded. Both have bullet wounds." End report.

Government Delivers Ultimatum on Security Laws

MB081229 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 8 Jun 86 p 1

[By David Breier]

[Text] The Government has delivered an ultimatum to Parliament: unless the two controversial security Bills are passed in time for June 16, a state of emergency or even martial law will be declared. "This is blatant blackmail," said Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] spokesman on law and order. The Bills which provide for 180-day detention without trial and give the police sweeping powers in "unrest areas." The Government is determined to rush them through in time to give it more powers to deal with possible disturbances on the 10th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising on June 16. Organisations such as the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation are challenging in court the Government's ban on meetings commemorating June 16. But both have said they will go ahead with their meetings anyway and a major confrontation is on the cards.

The Government warning to Parliament to pass the Bill was revealed this weekend by Mr Don Mateman, the Labour Party spokesman on law and order, who is playing a major role in trying to water down the Government's Draconian Bills. Mr Mateman said the Government had made it quite clear in discussions that if the two Bills could not be passed in time, the state of emergency applied last year could be re-introduced. Or even worse, martial law could be declared. He said the aim of the majority parties in the coloured and Indian houses of Parliament was to water down the Bills. If these houses simply opposed the Bills as the PFP was doing, the President's Council, with a National Party majority, would pass the tough original versions of the Bills. The Labour Party, which is the majority party in the coloured chamber, is opposed in principle to detention without trial as some of its most prominent leaders have themselves been detained in the past. But the party believes total opposition would result in a more severe law being passed by the President's Council.

The Government has accepted some of the Labour Party's amendments to water down the Bills, but is digging in its heels on others. The Labour Party wants to scrap the clause which gives the police indemnity in unrest areas declared in terms of the Public Safety Amendment Bill. The Government is still determined to give police indemnity. The Labour Party also wants to reduce the scope of regulations which the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, could introduce under this Bill. Mr Mateman pointed out safeguards might be introduced in the 180-day law, but these could be made useless if unrestricted etention was introduced under the regulations. He said the crux of the Labour Party's stand was that it wanted to introduce personal safeguards into the Bills. The Government has already agreed to certain amendments such as allowing detainees access to doctors, lawyers, family and clergy. The Labour Party also insists detention be for prevention and not interrogation and detainees have access to a magistrate within 48 hours and to a judge within 14 days. The Bills will be discussed formally by the joint parliamentary standing committee on law and order on Tuesday.

Preparing 'Very Important Decisions'

MB081245 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The Government is preparing to take "very important decisions" in connection with June 16, anniversary of the 1976 uprising in Soweto. Prospects of a peaceful commemoration are poised on a knife edge this weekend. Black protest movements have called for a national stayaway on the day, and several groups have hinted that they might defy the Government's ban on meetings during the anniversary period. In some quarters there was speculation that the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, might re-impose a state of emergency. Others believed that hundreds of known activists might be detained en masse (as they were in 1977) and that a number of radical organisations could be banned. Government sources said one thing was certain: the authorities would not hesitate to clamp down hard to control unrest during the next few weeks.

Commentary Warns of Tough Measures Against Unrest

MB090617 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The signs that radical groups in South Africa are planning violence and disruption of community life of a wide scale later this month are too abundant to be ignored. The efforts that have been under way for some years to turn 16 June and, more recently, also the 26th into emotional mileposts in fostering the liberation myth have taken on a more sinister aspect. The ANC has already instituted plans for focusing attention on itself with dramatic acts of subversion. In the circumstances, it is inconceivable that preemptive action would not be taken by the forces required to maintain law and order during this period.

Indeed, the state has a fundamental obligation at all times — but especially when society is under threat of violent upheaval from a totalitarian minority — to ensure that public order and the safety of the individual are protected. That means that the measures that are necessary to be able to act effectively against the threat must be made available. It is an unfortunate fact that such measures have at times to include a degree of curtailment of the normal democratic freedoms. That, as other countries have also discovered, is unavoidable when society is faced with an onslaught that has as its aim the destruction of virtually all democratic values.

It is sometimes said that strict law enforcement will not help solve South Africa's real problems. Depending on how this is interpreted, it is either a statement of the obvious or an absurdity. It is a statement of the obvious inasmuch as law enforcement itself does not address the genuine grievances — political, social, and economic — of South Africa's disadvantaged communities, grievances that provide fertile soil for radical propaganda. These are matters for the political arena, for negotiation among representative leaders and practical reform initiatives. The statement is false, however, insofar as it expresses an assumption that there is no connection between public order and the political process. A connection between public safety and order and democratic politics is straight forward. The one is an essential condition for the other. The intimidation practiced by radical groups has the effect — has already had the effect in the black community — of silencing many democratically disposed leaders. And their political inaction due to fear of violent retribution paralyses the whole process of reform through open negotiation.

Democratic politics, which by definition eschews violence as a means of political persuasion, can exist only in a society in which violence to settle political disputes is repressed firmly by the state. In that sense, therefore, proper law enforcement does make a material — an indispensable — contribution to the solution of the country's problems by peaceful and democratic means. The democratic idea will not triumph in South Africa without a struggle. The extent to which its supporters are prepared to make a stand for their beliefs will determine the outcome.

Continuing Reportage on Reaction to Meetings Ban

Not Applicable to Church Services

MB061310 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] An official spokesman says the government ban on meetings connected with the Soweto uprising or the Freedom Charter does not apply to bona fide church services. The spokesman from the Ministry of Law and Order was commenting on calls by numerous church leaders to defy the ban. He has not, however, spelled out exactly what would be considered as bona fide services.

Clergymen Call for 15 June Prayers

MB061214 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0838 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 6, SAPA — Church ministers in Soweto have called on township residents to attend church on Sunday June 15 to pray for the end of apartheid, a statement from Ministers United for Christian Co-Responsibility said today. Following a similar call by the SA Council of Churhces to turn all June 15 church services into prayer services, the ministers' statement asked Soweto residents to go to church on that day to "remember their dead, their brothers and sisters, fathers and mothers who are in jail and those in exile." They were also asked to pray "for the destruction of apartheid to replace it with a just governemnt." "We feel it is our duty as Christians to commit ourselves to meaningful prayer duirng these trying days in South Africa," the statement said.

UDF, AZAPO Set for Challenge

MB061321 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1319 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 6, SAPA — The Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] and the United Democratic Front [UDF] say they will challenge the June ban on public meetings. An advocate and AZAPO member, Mr Imrann Moosa, said he was instructed by AZAPO president, Mr Saths Cooper, to prepare papers today for the Supreme Court. UDF attorney Mr Krish Naidoo said the ban would be challenged in the Supreme Court next week. The chairman of the Black Sash in Cape Town, Mrs Ann Colvin, said it was the Sash's policy to defy "unjust laws." She said: "I cannot see many progressive organisations abiding by the ban — and if there are any meetings and rallies we would be glad to participate."

Court Favors UDF Application

MB061932 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1931 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 6, SAPA — The Rand Supreme Court this evening ruled in favour of an urgent application brought by the United Democratic Front [UDF] to hold a series of public meetingsin June calling for the unbanning of the African National Congress. The SAP undertook at the hearing in chambers not to interfere with the intended meetings provided the UDF organizers ensured the meetings adhered strictly to the stated purposes. Papers in support of the application declared the proposed meetings to be outside the ambit of the extraordinary gazette of June 4 prohibiting any political meeting commemorating the June 16 Soweto uprising.

The urgent application against the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Witwatersrand divisional commissioner of police was brought before Mr Justice R.C. Vermooten specifically in respect of a UDF meeting prohibited for June 5. The secretary of the UDF's Transvaal division, Mr Mohammed Valli, asked the court in his supporting affidavit to overrule prohibition of the meting re-scheduled for June 10. He claimed that the meeting scheduled for June 5 at the central Methodist church had to be cancelled when two police officers told the caretaker that morning that it was banned in terms of the gazette. He successfully asked the court to declare this meeting and any other meeting in any building scheduled for the same purpose not in contravention of the gazette. He said calling for the unbanning of the ANC could not be considered a commemorative event.

EPG Announces Early End to Mediation Efforts

MB071126 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The London-based Commonwealth Group, the Eminent Persons Group [EPG] is ending its 6-month attempt to mediate between the South African Government and black opposition movements. A Commonwealth spokesperson, Patsy Robertson, says the 7-member group has told the South African Government it doesn't plan to returning to the country for further talks. She said the group is meeting in London this weekend to review drafts of a final report to the heads of governments of the Commonwealth. The group's findings are expected to be made known to the general public in a fortnight's time. Mrs Robertson said the wrapping up of the EPG's affairs could be seen as giving up an attempt to mediate.

President's Spokesman Reacts

MB081126 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] South Africa has made it clear to the Commonwealth Contact Group as well as other Western governments that violence should be renounced by all parties who want to participate in discussions with the South African Government. A spokeman for the state president's office in Cape Town was reacting to a statement in London by a senior Commonwealth secretariat spokesman who said the contact group had informed South Africa that it would not return for another visit. The spokesman told our political staff this morning that the government found it strange that sources outside the so-called Eminent Persons Group [EPG] were commenting on communications between the government and the EPG. The spokesman said that the government was still studying the latest reply from the EPG and would be furnishing it with the response as soon as the matter had been considered thoroughly. He said the government was not aware of any deadline set for its reply to the EPG.

Black Opposition to Sanctions Said 'Conclusive'

MB061151 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "Sanctions"]

[Text] Proof that the majority of black people in South Africa oppose sanctions against this country has now become so conclusive that no sanctions campaigner within South Africa or abroad can claim with any credibility that sanctions are sought by the majority of South Africa's black people. The results of yet another opinion survey have been disclosed, and it is significant to note that this survey was carried out by the Institute for Black Research at Natal University. This institute is headed by Professor Fatima Meer, who is extremely active within the radical United Democratic Front [UDF] organization.

What the survey shows is that more than 73 percent of black people are not prepared to support disinvestment or sanctions against South Africa if this should lead to greater hardship among blacks. This figure falls in line with several other surevys which have been carried in the country. For example, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of Natal University has found that 76 percent of black people oppose sanctions and disinvestment. At the time of publishing the results of that survey Prof Schlemmer was severely criticised by Prof Meer, who questioned its accuracy. Now a survey by the professor's own institute has by and large confirmed the results of the Schlemmer survey, something of an embarrassment for Prof Meer for two reasons. She has proved herself wrong and secondly, the UDF organization which she supports is actively involved in the sanctions against South Africa campaign. However, these were not the only surveys on the issue carried out among black people. The Human Sciences Research Council, which prides itself on the scientific nature of its opinion surveys, has found that 68 percent of black people are opposed to any form of sanctions against South Africa.

Businessmen Propose Guidelines for Reform

MB080642 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0618 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 9, SAPA — More than 600 top business leaders have devised a unique programme of wide-ranging political and economic reforms in a bid to halt unrest and bolster the system of free enterprise in South Africa. The programme, contained in a report released today by Project Free Enterprise, is being billed as the most comprehensive attempt ever by the business sector to put forward solutions to the country's political and economic problems. The report, entitled "Economic Participation in South Africa — Strategy for Survival and Growth," consolidates the thinking of management from 103 of South Africa's leading business organisations, said Prof Martin Nasser, chairman of the project and professor at UNISA's [University of South Africa] School of Business Leadership, in a statement. "More than 620 managers spent a total of more than 2000 man-days in formulating a strategy for a stable and prosperous free market economy in South Africa," the report said. The report said this strategy was made up of two main components — one dealing with the "macro" changes needed at a political level and the other with "micro" changes that businessmen must implement within their organisations. It stressed that only an integrated implementation of both sets of reform will rescue free enterprise from South Africa's current crisis. The report notes that many political factors hamper "the individual's (especially black) ability, right and motivation to participate in the free market system" and recommends the following political reforms to correct this:

— Introduction of genuine freehold for all and equal access to property for all individuals.
— Direct political representation and participation by blacks in central, regional and local government to be achieved by negotiation with recognised black leaders and the eventual holding of a referendum based on universal franchise. The report contains a strong preference for a devolution of powers rather than a unitary state in a future democracy.
— The creation of a single ministry of education and greater private sector involvement in education.
— The removal of the Group Areas Act and the opening of CBDS [Central Business District] to people of all races.
— The removal of influx control.
— The development of small businesses to promote black entrepeneurship. This would require the removal of legislative restrictions on licensing, business hours and minimum wages, working hours and health and safety conditions in such businesses.

However, it is "imperative that the businessman within South Africa acknowledges that he has a key role ... to ensure that the workforce perceives business as being a process which offers substantial benefits to the worker," the report said. It recommended the following "micro" strategies to achieve this:

— The implementation of schemes that promote full participation of workers in the production process in order to promote efficiency and a commitment to free enterprise amongst workers. These schemes include quality circles, in which workers on the factory floor are encouraged to suggest improvement to their conditions of work and the quality of their products, and small briefing groups in which management directives are discussed at all levels of the organisation.
— An intensified effort to promote black advancement, especially to top levels of management. This involves implementation of education schemes and the promotion of workers within the plant rather than employing skilled personnel from outside the workforce.
— The need to devise systems whereby workers who display a concern for quality and efficiency during production receive incentive rewards.

In order for its programme to be successful the report stressed that "each of these elements must be viewed as interdependent facets of one holistic strategy." "The endemic instability in South Africa serves to emphasise that it is not possible to address economic issues without addressing political issues," it said. The package of reform proposals is the culmination of nine months of research, think tanks and workshops involving hundreds of managers which were coordinated by the School of Business Leadership (SBL) at UNISA. The businessmen decided to launch the project after an SBL report in 1984 showed that most workers saw the free market as highly exploitative and of very little benefit to them.

The 1984 report showed that most workers believed profits are used to pay management salaries and government taxes and that businesses are funded from limitless capital granted by banks and the government. These negative perceptions were seen as a major cause of law productivity and the cycle of stagflation, unemployment and unrest. "Against this rather bleak background of worker perceptions ... South Africa, in comparison with major trading partners, recorded the lowest gross domestic product per capita," the rpeort noted. The antagonism of black workers to business has also resulted in a substantial level of covert sabotage in many industrial plants. The report cited go-slows, the dropping of metal objects into machines, derailment of transport vehicles, the ripping of kilometres of conveyor belts with a sharp object and the incorrect labelling of scheduled medicines as recent examples of industrial sabotage that undermined economic productivity.

According to a black manager quoted in the report, "the social frustration that we (blacks) are experiencing due to years of discrimination is now being vented on the companies. The latest reforms have done nothing to alleviate this frustration." Because the government's current reform programme is being conducted in an "ad-hoc and incremeta" way, it can only lead to "greater resistance, fragmentation of effort, radicalisation of splinter groups, increased emigration of highly skilled labour and an escalation of crisis," the report said. This ad-hoc approach to reform would merely drive insecure whites to join right-wing organisations that preach violence or frustrated blacks into left wing radicalism. "Even the potentially positive statements made by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, at the opening of parliament in January 1986, and in the subsequent well publicised advertising campaign, have fallen far short of providing sufficient goal clarity to prevent the erosion of the centre moderates," the report said. "Incremental change which does not serve to alter strategy fundamentally will only have further negative impact ... the solution and strategy for economic survival and growth require the investigation of an entirely new socio-political and socio-economic dimension."

The proposals of Project Free Enterprise have more chance of breaking the country out of its cycle of political polarisation and economic stagnation because they represent "a holistic-integrated" pattern of change. The report also noted that its proposals are different from the government's approach because they do not stop at abolishing apartheid. "If the solution to South Africa's problems were that simple, then the countries to the north of our borders would not have encountered major economic problems, major resistance to the free enterprise system after the removal of discriminatory practices and legislation," it said. Businessmen had to realise that it was also imperative for them to initiate changes in the workplace that will encourage workers to believe in the system of free enterprise. The report urged the immediate implementation of a coherent strategy of reform to break the pattern of instability being experienced by the country. In the short term it saw immediate negotiation with "recognised" black leaders as neccessary to prevent a "Muzorewa option," where moderate black leaders will lose credibility by the time they achieve power, from taking place in South Africa.

At the same time as these talks take place, a statement of intent should be porduced which outlines a "guide plan of what South Africa should be like in the near future," the report said. "The urgency of our current situation necessitates that such a statement be achieved ... by January 1987." The report also endorsed the business charter drawn up by the Federated Chamber of Industries as the framework around which such a statement of intent could be structured. The report said that it was crucial for the business sector to act as an intermediary to give credibility to this process of change. "The government has lost credibility to both the left and the right ... for this reason it has become necessary to supplement the negotiations with formalised extra-parliamentary and traditionally apolitical processes. The business sector through its various mechanisms and experience is best positioned to take up this role of intermediary."

Mandela Lawyers Say Buthelezi Remarks in Error

MB061208 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1143 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 5, SAPA — Jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela has "flatly rejected" an offer by KwaZulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to visit him in Pollsmoor Prison, according to Mr Ismail Ayob, who recently visited Mandela. The Mandela family lawyer said in Johannesburg today he had sent a telex — on Mandela's behalf — to Chief

Buthelezi. Although the telex was "couched" in diplomatic language, Mandela's reaction to reports that Chief Buthelezi was interested in visiting him was "a flat rejection," Mr Ayob said. The telex reads:

"Dear Sir, I have just returned from visiting Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison. He sends you greetings. He has been reading media reports that you have applied for an obtained permission to meet him at Pollsmoor Prison. He has asked me to contact you urgently and advise you of his views on the contemplated visit to him. Mandela believes strongly the best time for such a meeting would be after he and his colleagues have been released from prison (he much appreciates your efforts to this end) and, ideally, when his other colleagues, presently outside South Africa, would have returned to the country. He therefore asks you to defer the meeting with him, and suggests that, in the interim, you communicate with the ANC in Lusaka with a view to a possible meeting with them."

The object of the telex, said Mr Ayob, was to discourage Chief Buthelezi from "imposing himself on Mandela." Chief Buthelezi said this week Mandela had asked for a meeting with him "after his release" — a suggestion rejected by Mr Ayob as "misrepresentation." Meanwhile, ANC sources in Lusaka have indicated they might meet Chief Buthelezi if he approached the organisation.

Buthelezi Claims ANC Exploitation

MB080533 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1353 GMT 7 Jun 86

[SAPA PR wire service, issued by the chief minister's office]

[Excerpt] Ulundi, Saturday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today accused the ANC mission in exile of exploiting Nelson Mandela and disclosed that there was "every indication" that it wanted him kept in jail. He warned that what he called irresponsible and unscrupulous political capital would be made out of the fact that Mr Mandela wanted to defer meeting him until his release. Earlier this week Mandela lawyer Ismael Ayob sent Chief Buthelezi a telegram at the former ANC leader's request in which Mr Mandela conveyed greetings, thanked Chief Buthelezi for his efforts to secure his freedom and said he believed that the best time for them to meet would be after his release.

Yesterday, after this had been published widely here and abroad and had reportedly caused some conern in Lusaka, Mr Ayob issued a statement claiming that Mr Mandela's goodwill message had been misinterpreted and that it was really a rejection of Chief Buthelezi. However, in a speech to Inkatha Central Committee here today, copies which were available before Mr Ayob's press statement, Chief Buthelezi predicted that Mr Mandela's goodwill message "will be construed as a refusal to meet me, which it certainly is not." He added: "It is my wish that we do not add to Dr Mandela's burdens and increase his suffering by involving him in a wrangle with his colleagues in the ANC mission in exile about me and Inkatha. Dr Mandela has spoken as a statesman in his understanding of the situation as he perceives it from jail." Chief Buthelezi said that the relationship between Inkatha and the ANC mission in exile could not be sorted out in a round table conference between himself and his people on the one hand and ANC caretaker president Mr Oliver Tambo on the other. Mr Tambo's prime responsibility was to try to present the image of the mission as though it was a single entity. He in fact presided over what were really three very distinctively different organisations: the true ANC mission in exile, the South African Communist Party [SACP] and Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The South African media forgot that Umkhonto was an organisation within an organisation and was not bound by decisions made when the ANC's National Executive met in Lusaka. Nor did those in Lusaka know a great deal about what Umkhonto and the SACP were doing. The relationship between the ANC mission in exile and Inkatha was also determined to a large extent by "glib media analysis" in this country, and it was the UDF [United Democratic Front] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], which attempted to give black political legitimacy to the conflict between the two. Chief Buthelezi said Mr Tambo and his executive erred badly in trying to further their organisations own legitimacy by boosting the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions. The mission in exile could now be held to ransom by the UDF and COSATU and it would as a result become nothing were these two organisations suddenly to disown it.

Says ANC Policy Will Fail

MB080602 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1400 GMT 7 Jun 86

[SAPA PR wire service, issued by the chief minister's office]

[Text] Ulundi, Saturday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here today that he believed attempts to produce a conflagration of all-consuming violence in South Africa would fail. He told the Central Committee of Inkatha that the failure of attempts by the ANC mission in exile to produce such an explosion would be to the gain of Inkatha's policy of negotiation. As a practitioner versed in black politics, he knew that the mission could achieve this aim only if it were possible in the relatively short term. In order to succeed it would have not only to spread violence throughout the country infinitely more than was now the case but it would have to do so with the "absolutely essential requirement" that it controlled the violence. But it neither controlled nor directed it. It merely fuelled the escalating violence and would be totally incapable of stopping it tomorrow even if it wanted to.

Chief Buthelezi said that the longer the present struggle went on, the more the "petty powermongers wielding violence" would question ANC mission in exiles strategies and begin dictating to it. The effect on ordinary black people of the consequent intimidatory, coercive "starvation-making and community-destroying" violence would, sooner rather than later, be total disgust. When disgusted people started counting the cost of futile violence they would swing to Inkatha as had happened in 1977 and 1978. Many people committed to the principles of the old, now-banned ANC (as he was) now supported the external organisation. When the mission in exile floundered and was rejected in disillusioned anger, Inkatha would be their natural home. Just as something had perhaps to happen to the National

Party so that it broke with its right wing, perhaps something had similarly to happen to the external ANC before President P.W. Botha could really claim to be in a position to begin negotiations.

Chief Buthelezi said he was aware that there were even important Inkatha members who were intimidated by the mission in exile and who believed he should soften his approach and that "we too should be trotting off to Lusaka, making subservient noises." He knew, however, that the external organisation could not win. If it ever did come to power through force it would be shattered out of existence by a joint black-white backlash which would not tolerate "yet another dictatorship in this country." It simply could not produce a democracy by the methods it was using. In the end it would die by the sword. "You cannot necklace people into becoming democrats," he said. " ... We will only have a democracy in this country one day if today we set about reconciling black and white in the process of eradicating apartheid. This the ANC mission in exile cannot do and this Inkatha is already doing."

ANC's Nzo Urges Mandela's Unconditional Release

MB061239 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The international community has been urged to intensify the demand for the unconditional release of the imprisoned leader of the ANC of South Africa, Comrade Nelson Mandela. The call was made by the ANC's secretary general, Comrade Alfred Nzo, who arrived in Harare yesterday accompanied by Zeneni, Comrade Mandela's daughter. The two will attend the University of Zimbabwe ceremony to confer honorary degrees on former Tanzanian Presient Comrade Julius Nyerere and Comrade Mandela. Comrade Nzo said the University of Zimbabwe honorary degree award to Comrade Mandela is testimony of Zimbabwe's support for the liberation struggle in South Africa. He added that it is also a personal honor to Comrade Mandela who has never wavered in his revolutionary commitment to a known racial society in South Africa. The ANC secretary general said the award to Comrade Mandela comes at a significant time when the apartheid regime is facing an all-round political and economic crisis.

On the recent South African bombings, in Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, Comrade Nzo said the unprovoked aggression demonstrated the unpreparedness of the Pretoria regime to resolve it problems through peaceful means. He said the raids also demonstrated the Botha administration's desparate attempt to prolong its lease of life. Comrade Nzo commended Zimbabwe for its stand against apartheid, Zionism, and imperialism.

Commentary Views Soviet Goals in Southern Africa

MB090834 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "The Soviet Onslaught on Southern Africa"]

[Text] In Angola, the long-expected Marxist military campaign against the UNITA movement is in full swing, with a three-pronged advance on the rebel stronghold in southern Angola. The illegal MPLA regime, backed by up to 45,000 Cuban troops and hundreds of Soviet advisors, have already captured one UNITA-held town. UNITA is resisting the MPLA because it took over power in Luanda when the Portuguese pulled out a decade ago and left it to the three local political movements to hold a fair election. The elections never took place, and the Marxist MPLA seized power with the help of the Cubans. The MPLA is bent on defeating the American- and South African-backed UNITA forces because they stand between them and South-West Africa/Namibia. With UNITA out of the way, the MPLA-sponsored SWAPO terrorists will have direct access to South-West Africa/Namibia, with their Cuban and Soviet backers. Gaining control of South-West Africa/Namibia is one of the Soviet Union's main objectives in its drive for control of southern Africa. Its other main objective is control of mineral rich South Africa.

On Thursday evening, an internationally manufactured television film was screened in South Africa, in which the Soviet KGB's aims in southern Africa were explained by defected former senior KGB officers in the United States. They pointed out that the Soviet delegation at the United Nations was nothing less than a hive of intrigue and espionage. The former Soviet deputy secretary general of the United Nations explained that the KGB's chief Africa expert, Mr V.G. Solodovnikov, was transferred from the United Nations to Zambia, where he initially masterminded the terrorist and international onslaught on what used to be Zimbabwe/Rhodesia.

Since the takeover of Rhodesia by the Marxist Mugabe government, it has been Solodovikov's main task to organize the takeover of South Africa by the alliance of the South African communist Party [SACP] with the ANC. This is being done with the full knowledge of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, where Solodovnikov is the Soviet ambassador. President Kaunda also hosts the southern African headquarters of the ANC-SACP alliance. It is because Lusaka is a hotbed of intrigue against South Africa that South Africa recently was forced to carry out a preemptive strike against ANC-SACP centers in Zambia.

The Soviet alliance has already caused a complete collapse of the economies of Angola and Mozambique in southern Africa. It has now set its sights on South-West Africa/Namibia and South Africa. African and Western states should be under no illusions about what will follow, should the Kremlin achieve these aims.

Foreign Ministry Welcomes Lesotho Statement

MB080651 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The South African Government has welcomed Lesotho's latest statement on people who are in the country illegally. The spokesman for the office of the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, reacted to a report broadcast by Radio Lesotho calling on 46 people illegally in the country to report to the Department of Internal Affairs. The military government also made an appeal to illegal immigrants either to report to the department by 17 June or to return to their countries of origin. The statement coincides with a report from Maseru that more than 60 South

African refugees, including members of the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] have been asked to leave the country. Apparently they are to be deported to Zambia. A spokesman for Mr Pik Botha said the South African Government welcomed the Lesotho Government's standpoint that it would not allow the country to be used for the planning and execution of violence against its neighbors.

Pik Botha Appoints New Ambassador to Ciskei

MB061219 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1815 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 5, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has announced the appointment of Mr Christiaan van Aardt as the new ambassador, from the end of July, to Ciskei. According to a statement in Cape Town, Mr van Aardt will succeed Gereral P.J. van Deventer, following his request to terminate his ambassadorship.

Police Commissioner on Broadening Security Powers

MB060845 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1815 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Interview with Commissioner of Police General P.J. Coetzee in Johannesburg by Freek Robinson on the "Network" program — live]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening, general, and welcome to "Network." We appreciate your presence here tonight. I would, first, like to talk about the police in general before we come to the more critical questions. I think we could begin with the fact that the railways police are now merging with the SAP, which will be getting wider powers, and that the role of the police internally is changing in that soldiers will now be doing border duty while the police will be withdrawn to the interior where they will concentrate their operations. What, specifically, was the reason for this?

[Coetzee] I think the main reason is an awareness of the fact that the SAP is one of the smallest police forces in the world. As you know at present — although we have grown during the past 3 years — we have something like 1.7 policemen per 1,000 members of the public. Compare this to the Western world where the norm is something like 2 policemen per 1,000 members of the public, even 3 in certain countries. I know of countries behind the Iron Curtain where there are 6 policemen to every 1,000 members of the public. This awareness resulted in the belief that because of the demands of the present time not only in unrest situations but also in technological development, the police should not only be expanded numerically but the railways police should merge with the SAP so their logistical support could be coordinated, their modus operandi could be the same, and the techniques and tactics employed against crime could correspond. The police are being withdrawn from the borders because numbers are necessary in order to control unrest inside South Africa. You know, comparatively speaking, in Britain when police are confronted with a homogeneous group of strikers, that police force would use four to five times more policemen to stop the unrest than the SAP. This has resulted in the police being withdrawn from the border where the task is more suited to the system used by the SADF. At any rate, this gives the SAP more men to tackle the unrest situation internally and allows the SADF to operate here too in support of the SAP. It is a matter of numbers.

[Robinson] By withdrawing so many police from the borders and using them internally with the railways police, do you believe the SAP are in a better position to handle the unrest situation internally or is the police force still too small?

[Cotzee] Well, the ideal for the SAP set by us and accepted by government is, as I have said, about 2.6 policemen per 1,000 members of the public. That would be an ideal number which would be valid in a country which has a fairly homogeneous character as far as the population is concerned. Naturally the ideal for South Africa could be higher but one must limit one's needs to one's physical capability to train people, finance, etc. We believe that if we get greater numbers then we would be in a better position to control unrest within South Africa.

[Robinson] General, while we are talking about unrest, tomorrow in parliament a legislation program will begin to give wider power to the police in unrest areas, and there is already controversy surrounding this. This concerns the fact that the police will be empowered to detain people for 180 days. I don't think we should talk too much about the legislation itself, but the principle of detention without trial, that is something that South Africa is being criticized for. Do you believe in those principles?

[Coetzee] Well, you see, the SAP have given wide-ranging evidence on this issue before a commission of inquiry at which not only ourselves but also other experts presented evidence. So, before one can express an opinion on this, one has to say that it had to be accepted that one should examine the nature and extent of the onslaught against South Africa. Those who have declared war on South Africa — and that is indeed what they have done, because they want to change the country totally, its economy, its political system, its social system. They do not want amendment, but they want to destroy the country and they believe that out of that chaos a different, new state will rise which will be a socialist people's republic. So one has to examine the nature and the extent of that onslaught. In which areas is one being attacked? Then one had to ask the simple question: If you are being attacked on so many sides — I do not want to enumerate all the areas, but you can just think about the various areas in which South Africa is being not only criticized today, but bitterly criticized; indeed, it is said that the country has to be destroyed in all these areas — then you can ask the question: Is the legal arena the only arena in which you can face up to that kind of onslaught? Should you not also use other forms of defense against that kind of total onslaught, which itself is many faceted? Now, I do not want you to deduce from this that detentiom without trial is necessarily the alpha and the omega of the answer to those problems, but ....

[Robinson, interrupting] But does it help in any way?

[Coetzee] But of course, if one is dealing with a population in which a fear psychosis has been ingrained as a result of certain dramatic methods of intimidation — and you know about those — when there is such a fear psychosis in the population that one is compelled to use methods to dismantle or unravel the situation, to return it to normality ....

[Robinson, interrupting] So the purpose, then, is to remove people

from the community, people whom you would identify as instigating unrest?
[Coetzee] Right. But then, also, one has to add that it is not an arbitrary measure through which a policeman will deliberately arrest a person because he does not like that person. It is done only if certain mechanisms apply, mechanisms which ensure that the freedom of the individual is guaranteed, and that people who are not associated with the police have the final decision on the detention. So, to put it differently, it is called detention without trial, but that is not really the case. In many instances, those people will be put on trial. In many cases, it is just that a trial is not necessarily the offshoot of detention. It is a basic correction process to an unrest situation. That is what it is all about.

[Robinson] You mentioned the rights of the individual. Let us go into that straight away. Let us be a bit philosophical. I know if one discussed this subject with you, we could talk for hours. But just briefly, where do the rights of the individual end and where do the rights of the state begin? And is there an overlapping somewhere along the line? This is rather a difficult thing, but can you give us your view briefly?
[Coetzee] I think that one should state that our law assumes — and I support it, it is wholly valid, because it is one of the fruits of democracy — that it is better that a thousand guilty persons are allowed to remain free, if one cannot prove their guilt, than that one innocent person be imprisoned. That is at the foundation of our democratic perception in the application of the law. The other side of the coin — and there are some who believe this — there are those who say the state is such a powerful force that the rights of the individual have to be totally ignored. But surely the answer lies in the state facing this type of onslaught through a synthesization of these two views, so that one would have to accept that the onslaught has so many facets, the only way to get the situation back to normal is by the use of certain executive powers — certain powers which place the policemen in a position to arrest such persons who are visibly instigating violence, creating a climate for violence, disturbing the environment in a manner which leads to a climate which is detrimental to us all who would like to live an orderly existence. In an position to arrest such persons, and detain them in prison, with, I might add, certain guarantees, until the situation has returned to normal.

[Robinson] General, why is it so — and this week I have been looking at newspapers again and extracting a few reports — why is it that there are always allegations that the police act outside their powers? There was, for instance, an incident at Crossroads this week, when it was said the police simply arrived at the home of a certain woman, kicked open the door, and turned the whole place upside down, and started shooting. Why do these things happen? Is it always distortion by the press, or do these things happen?
[Coetzee] Let me say right away that the SAP, as an institution, cannot be above criticism. Indeed, because they have a monopoly on the maintenance of law and order, they have to be very sensitive to criticism. This is because a person who has a weak case against the SAP can only turn to the police themselves, or their superiors, or their political head, to have his case listened to. But let me ask you two counter questions. Do you think that organizations or people who are bent on the destruction of this country and all that this entails, organizations which claim that this is an illegal regime, a state which has no right to exist, would these people recognize such a state's police force, its primary organ of authority, as an impressive, well-disciplined force? Of course not.

[Robinson] In other words, what you are saying is that there is a definite campaign against the police?
[Coetzee] The other point I want to make is that there is a strong correlation between the criticism of the state... [changes thought] the more dramatic the criticism against the state, the more vehement the criticism against the SAP. So, there is a very strong correlation between these two matters. Now, the question is, of course, how is one to distinguish in a responsible way between criticism which is valid, which has substance, which is made by persons who have no ulterior motives, neither political nor criminal, and criticisms which do have these intentions these ulterior motives? That is the dilemma, because in such cases, one has to undertake a superhuman task in order to discover what kind of criticism it is.

[Robinson] On that same point, general, the blacks sometimes say — I have met people who say this, and one also reads about it — that the police are the main arm of the state they are in contact with. And they have had a lot of dealings with the police, especially when the influx control measures still applied, not so? And the complaint is often made that the police behave in such a manner towards them that they do not see the police as an objective force but a force which is racist in its attitude towards them. What do you say to that?
[Coetzee] I have said I accept that in a force like the SAP, there are certainly individuals who on occasion overstep their powers. But having said that, let me say that the people who then have to take action against them are their own colleagues. The people who ensure that they appear before the court, that they are charged with assault or whatever, are their own colleagues. But then, let me also say you have to accept that any legislation, any regulation, regardless how well meant for the general good of us all, of the whole community, is in essence discriminatory. It may be laughable, but take the example of having to prevent a person who wants to steal from stealing. That is discriminating against what that person feels he would like to do.

[Robinson] His freedom?
[Coetzee] His freedom to do so. That is the root of the matter in some cases. Now, the SAP have to act after the laws have been made. And the legislators examine all sides to see if a law is necessary, that it should apply at that particular stage of the country's history. Take for example, the liquor laws. At a certain time in our history the legislators felt that liquor should not be available to people of color. These people felt it was discriminatory. And the police had to see to it that no liquor was made available to them. So, you can see that — I do not want to keep pointing out exceptions, but in every case it is true that when the police act, there are two sides to the matter. And what is more, emotions have been aroused. Then, add to that potpourri the strong political motives, radicalism, extremism, and you are getting closer to the true nature of the criticism which is sometimes fired at the police.

[Robinson] General, our time is running out fast. I just wanted to ask you briefly about the unrest situation. It is said that the ANC is busy trying to make the country ungovernable, and we at "Network" are busy with a documentary program on this, which we may even be able to broadcast this week some time. We have found, myself included, that in certain black residential areas of the country, things are very bad. How would you sum up the situation? Is there still a measure of control in some of the worst areas, especially in the easterm Cape, or is it true that they have succeeded in taking some areas under their control?

[Coetzee] Let me put it this way. You know, one could formulate the goals of the ANC in very great detail. But let me sum up for you in three short sentences. Their goal is to cause confrontation between the various race groups of the country. Second, they want to drain all loyalty to the state from among blacks. Third, they want to isolate us from our natural friends in the West. They say quite openly that their goal is to make South Africa ungovernable, and the situation, which you tried to describe, is the realisation of their ideal. But let me say right away — and I do not want to hide the fact that in some cases law and order has been disturbed — that it is difficult to maintain law and order, and the SAP are being confronted with serious problems. Let me not minimize that. But I must say too that the whole matter is being dramatized greatly for their own political goals, to create the impression that the country is already totally ungovernable. But it is not so. And I can assure you the SAP are in complete control of South Africa despite its geographical size.

[Robinson] General, I would have loved to continue talking with you for as long as possible and asking more questions, But our time has run out. Just one last question. I have been to your office a few times and it always seems to me things are in a frenzy. But as a person, how are things with you? And the road ahead, are you optimistic?

[Coetzee] Yes. I think that is one of the characteristics of South Africans — their optimism. It is true that we have all totally accepted that our solutions will in the final instance be found here in this country, by dialogue, by debate, and in that sense, from all I have got to know about all the population groups, it is a fact that our black moderates especially are prepared, even in difficult situations, to come forward and help the police. And you did refer to the terrorist onslaught. You know, if it was not for their help, these moderates, in so many areas, then I think things would not have been going so smoothly. But let me end by saying someone has claimed that the ANC, after more than 2 decades, is one of the greatest failed terrorist organizations in the world. Let me add to that, that it is also true they are dealing with one of the most formidable free police forces in the world today. Thank you very much.

[Robinson] Thank you, general.

10 Dead, 115 Injured in NUM-UWUSA Fighting

MB080526 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Fighting at the Hlobane Coalmine near Vryheid has left 10 miners dead and at least 115 injured, 3 critically. The fighting broke out on Friday between supporters of the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] and the Inkatha backed United Workers Union of South Africa [UWUSA]. The fight started when the NUM called for a strike in demand of higher wages and better working conditions. Within minutes the fights flared up and ended abruptly. Three miners died instantly and seven died yesterday from injuries received in the dispute. Police say between 3,000 and 4,000 workers were involved in the battle. Hundreds of NUM members at the mine have now decided to leave. (?They are) being discharged.

Black Youth Gangs Bomb Kempton Park Businesses

MB080823 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Damage estimated at nearly 1 million rands was caused this morning when armed black youths petrol bombed businesses in the Central Business District of Kempton Park. There was pandemonium in the city center as hundreds of people fled when the youths launched their attack.

[Unidentified reporter] The fist attack took place shortly after 11 o'clock this morning when an unknown number of black youths stormed into a clothing shop and hurled what is believed to be a petrol bomb into the back of the shop. As they fled, the burning shot they fired shots at the petrified people inside and also attempted to stab a young white boy. People walking in Pretoria road fled in terror as some of the youths who were armed fired shots at random. A policeman who happened to be in the area gave chase and the fleeing youths also started firing at him. He returned the fire. Screaming people ran for cover and at least one bullet hit a shop window. As the youths ran from the scene of the blazing shop, they hurled petrol bombs at several other businesses. The bombs failed to ignite but broke shop windows. Police recovered several bombs; others lay broken on the side of the road. Members of the South African Police and the Railways Police were at the scene within minutes. The owner of the shop which was destroyed in the blaze, Mr Alan Michael, told TV news what happened:

[Begin Michael video] There were about 30 people in the store as one man came in an knocked one of my staff over and threw a canister towards the back of the store. There was a bit of panic here. Smoke came out it and then it burst into flame. People tried to get out of the store and there were a couple of other gunmen there. One man with two pistols started firing all over the store. The fire took approximately 10 minutes to really sort of get going. [end video]

Top level investigations are underway.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 6 June

MB061717 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1715 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 6, SAPA — Following is the 7pm unrest report as issued by the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:

"At Ikageng near Potchefstroom a man was wounded and arrested when members of the Development Board used a round of birdshot to disperse a mob that gathered illegally.

"At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] a liquor store, a supermarket and a pharmacy were looted. In other incidents five buses and a delivery vehicle were extensively damaged when set alight.

"At Matsulu near Witrivier the charged body of a man was found. At KaBokweni in the same area a delivery vehicle was destroyed when set alight.

"At Tembisa near Kempton Park a private vehicle was extensively damaged when set alight. In another incident a mob was dispersed with tearsmoke when men were robbed of their money.

"At Sebokeng near Vanderbijlpark the SAP dispersed a mob with tearsamoke when their vehicle was stoned.

"At Sakhile near Standerton three delivery vehicles as well as a private vehicle were extensively damaged when set alight. In another incident a liquor store was looted. The SAP dispersed a mob with shotgun fire and tearsmoke when a beerhall was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Daveyton in the east Rand vehicles of the Development Board were stoned. A man was fatally wounded when the SAP dispersed a mob with shotgun fire when a private vehicle was set alight. Tearsmoke was used to disperse mobs when they gathered illegally on three occasions.

"At Walmer near PE [Port Elizabeth] the SAP were fired at twice. They defended themselves by using shotgun fire. During one of the incidents a homemade 303 rifle was found."

7 June

MB070717 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0646 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 7, SAPA — Following is the SA police 8am unrest situation report, received at 8.34am:

"The following incidents of urnest were reported overnight:

"At Motherwell, near Port Elizabeth, two charred bodies were found. Another charred body of a black man was found in the white residential area Erasmia, near Pretoria. In the latter incident indications are that the body may be that of a policeman.

"At Sakhile, near Standerton the SAP dispersed a mob with birdshot and tearsmoke when a vehicle was stoned.

"At KwaZakele and Soweto, near Port Elizabeth, incidents occurred where three delivery vehicles were destroyed when set alight.

"A similar incident occurred at Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] where a delivery vehicle was set alight.

"At Daveytone in the east Rand the SAP dispersed a mob with birdshot when a delivery vehicle was looted. A woman and a man were wounded. The man was arrested during the incident.

"At KwaNdengezi, near Durban, a dwelling was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

"At Mamelodi, near Pretoria a former minister of Swaziland and a woman were killed at his home when they were shot at with an AK-47 rifle. Another woman was slightly injured in the incident."

8 June

MB080758 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0751 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 8, SAPA — Here follows the overnight unrest report issued by the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

At Bophalong near Vanderbijl Park, three dwellings, one of them belonging to the Development Board, were extensively damaged when petrol bombed.

At Everton near Vanderbijl Park, the Development Board police dispersed a mob with revolver fire when the mob tried to hijack a vehicle.

At Mamelodi a man was killed when he was set alight after petrol had been thrown at him. A hostel was also extensively damaged by arsonists.

During the petrol bomb attacks that occurred in Kempton Park yesterday, a policeman fired shots at a black man who was firing shots at people standing around. It is unknown whether anyone was wounded.

In the same area a petrol bomb was hurled at a furniture removal vehicle but no damage was caused.

At Tembisa near Kempton Park, a policeman was dragged from his car and assaulted. His vehicle was then set alight. His pistol and money were taken from him.

At Vosloorus near Germiston, a dwelling was petrol bombed.

Minor incidents of unrest also occurred in KwaNobuhle, Walmer, Hankey, Lingalihle and Alicedale in the eastern province.

At Mbekweni near Paarl, a shot was fired at an SADF vehicle. Nobody was hurt.

A similar incident occurred when an SAP vehicle was shot at. A man was arrested when an SAP vehicle was stoned. A policeman was injured in this incident.

At New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, a dwelling was damaged by arsonists.

At Despatch two men were arrested when the Development Board offices were stoned. One of the arrested men fled and was fatally wounded when the Development Board police used a round of shotgun fire to try and stop him from fleeing.

At Alexandra near Johannesburg a charred body was found at the hostel of the South African police. It is unknown who killed him or who he was.

At Guguletu near Cape Town, a man was arrested when a mob gathered illegally after a funeral. Several incidents occurred where illegal gatherings were dispersed with tear smoke. Two incidents occurred where shots were fired at SADF vehicles. In another incident a vehicle was destroyed when set alight.

At Nyanga near Cape Town, vehicles of the SAP were stoned and at one stage shot at. The SAP used birdshot to disperse their attackers.

6 PM, 8 June

MB090548 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1637 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 8, SAPA — Following is the unrest situation report for the period 8am to 6pm today as issued by the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

"At Tswedilang, near Wolmaranstad, a woman was arrested when people were intimidated.

"The charred body that was found at Matsulu near White River on June 1 has now been identified as that of a black policeman.

"At Daveyton, near Benoni, a private dwelling was extensively damaged with petrol bombs. Tearsmoke was used by the police to disperse the mob. In another incident at Daveyton a vehicle of the city council was stoned.

"At KwaZakele, near Port Elizabeth, a shot was fired at the police by unknown persons with an unknown calibre firearm.

"In other incidents at KwaZakele a private dwelling and a vehicle were damged when set alight."

9 June

MB090706 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0627 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 9, SAPA — The overnight unrest situation report from the SAP Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria follows:

"At Sebokeng near Vereeniging, a private home was extensively damaged in a petrol bomb attack.

"At Lynville, near Witbank, a black policeman who was a spectator at a soccer match was stoned to death and his body burned.

"At Mamelodi, near Pretoria, a large group gathered at a school where they were instructed in the manufacture of petrol bombs. Police dispersed the group with tearsmoke and arrested 15 men. Petrol, material and documents were confiscated.

"At Tembisa, near Kempton Park, a mob attempted to burn a black woman in her car. Police dispersed the mob. The woman was slightly injured.

"At Daveyton near Benoni, a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Actonville, near Benoni, a garage was destroyed by arsonists. A woman died in the blaze.

"At KwaNobuhle, near Uitenhage, mourners at a funeral were stoned. The coffin was removed from the grave and burned by the mob. At Soweto, (EP) [eastern province], a man was stoned to death and his body set alight.

"At New Brighton (EP), police found the charred bodies of two black men.

"At KwaZakele (EP), a private home was petrol-bombed. Police arrested a youth in connection with this incident. In another incident, a shop was slightly damaged by arsonists. Police arrested two men and two women. Shots were fired at the police vehicles by unknown persons. No-one was injured. In the same area, a councillor and a municipal guard were slightly wounded when shots were fired at them."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CAPE TIMES on Citizenship

"The draft legislation restoring South African citizenship to some black people arbitrarily deprived of it by homeland independence is welcome," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 5 June says in an editorial on page 10. However, "the measure should go much further." Blacks living in the independent homelands "should now be offered the choice of citizenship they were not offered at independence. This choice, after all, was offered to white residents of those homelands. It is only fair that it apply to black residents as well. They — and not the government — should decide whether or not they keep their South African citizenship."

Apartheid in Health Services

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper notes that the "Indian and coloured 'own affairs' health ministers both called last week for a single health department for all races," thereby challenging the government's insistence on maintaining apartheid in health services. While the fragmention of health service is the "sort of apartheid nonsense" which might "pacify the right wing and give jobs to bureaucrats," "it is costly, inefficient and ultimately unworkable." However, "it is perhaps wishful thinking to hope" the government is prepared to drop "the racially based 'own affairs' divisions in health, education and other services which cost the country so dearly."

U.S. Position on Terrorism

Commenting on the U.S. reaction to terrorism and its condemnation of the South African raids into neighboring countries in a column on the same page, Simon Barber notes senators' moves to block an extradition treaty for IRA terrorists and concludes: "The moral here for Pretoria is that it should give up trying to persuade the outside world between attacks to see a parallel on American GI's at a Berlin disco and Christmas shoppers at Amanzimtoti. If the U.S. Senate won't accept that provos who kill British troops and police are terrorists, and to be condemned accordingly, it is scarcely going to give the label to anyone who does the same to South Africa, even if he has been trained in Libya."

'Rough Time' in Mines

Although there have been predictions of an "all-out confrontation" between the Chamber of Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) for the past 2 years, "if this year's wage negotiations ever get off the ground, 1986 stands a better chance than either of the past two years of exploding into a black miners' 1922," Phillip van Niekerk writes in a column on the same page. "The NUM is much stronger than last year, there has been a militant mood on the ground this year which has seen a record number of strikes in an already strike-prone industry and the political climate has penetrated the once isolated hostels of the country's 750,000 black miners." Furthermore, the gold mines have been doing well and miners want some of the windfall to be passed on them. There are also difficulties in wage negotiations with the chamber. The main factor that will determine the likelihood of a strike, however, is "the mood on the ground. There have been some 130,000 workers out on strike this year, new strategies such a half-shift strikes and underground sit-ins have emerged and several hundred thousand workers participated in the May Day stayaway. The forthcoming June 16 stayaway could be a further indicator. If the current level of worker militancy is anything to go on, we could be in for a rough time this year."

Nel Supports Police Presence

In a letter to the editor on the same page on a *CAPE TIMES* editorial of 2 June criticizing the police presence at a National Party meeting in Uitenhage and calling on the police not to intervene unless real violence occurs, Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel writes: "The Pietersburg fiasco has taught us a lesson. That violence can erupt and that extensive damage to property and even injury to people can result when disruption of a political meeting is pre-planned, was proved in Pietersburg. The fact is that certain political elements have announced a strategy to illegally disrupt political meetings. This was also planned at Uitenhage. The police presence served to prevent violence from taking place. The mere fact that no damage to property or injury to people occurred is proof of the effectiveness of the preventive role of the police and makes nonsense of the contention that they should not have been there."

CITIZEN Criticizes PFP

"We wonder how the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] and its Press can so easily dismiss the Government's publication, talking to the ANC, which gives some details of the ANC's background, composition, aims and objectives," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 6 June says in an editorial on page 6. "The Prog Press complains that the ANC is not given an opportunity to put its case, but who in heaven's name expects a terrorist organisation to be treated as if it is a participant in an democratic, public debate." It is time the PFP realized that "we are facing an insurrection" and revolutionaries cannot "be fought under the Queensbury rules." The "doubts and suspicions cast on the Government, both with regard to its handling of the unrest and its reforms play into the hands of those who are trying to destabilise and take over this country." "What we may soon be engaging in, if the present troubles are not ended, is a life or death struggle that would tear this country apart. Everybody, including the PFP, should be working to avoid this. But it cannot be avoided by being soft on security."

SOWETAN on Meetings Ban

"The howl of outrage that has greeted Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange's announcement that all meetings linked with June 16, 1976 and the adoption of the Freedom Charter are banned is inevitable. What is amazing is the hamhandedness of the announcement at a time when tensions are high," Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 6 June says in an editorial on page 4. "We can safely tell the Government that this ban will probably spark off not only outrage but ways in which to circumvent the ban. People are already exploring ways to challenge the Government's ban on meetings between June 4 and June 30. The fact that many employers have already agreed that June 16 be taken as a paid holiday also makes nonsense of the ban placed on meetings."

'Focus' on Citizenship

"The Government's offer to restore South African citizenship to blacks will not drastically change their status from what it is now. The Government is still fully committed to the bantustan policy," Sam Mabe writes in the "Focus" column on the same page. The fact that blacks living outside the "independent bantustans" will have to apply in writing to have their citizenship restored "suggests that some applications will be accepted and others rejected." The idea that blacks have to meet certain standards before they can acquire South African citizenship will "be unacceptable to blacks." Furthermore, "the fact that those who will be successful in reclaiming their South African citizenship will still remain citizens of bantustans is committed to the concept of separate States for blacks. It also shows the Government's determination to ensure that so-called urban blacks do not lose their links with bantustans with which they have been aligned by virtue of belonging to particular ethnic groupings." The "independent bantustans" and their leaders have little popular support among blacks. The only solution to the citizenship issue blacks will accept "will be the scrapping of the Homeland Citizenship Act and other laws such as the Land Act of 1913."

Indian, Colored MPs Should Resign

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange "has done SA a great disservice at a time when the country is going through turbulent time," Percy Qoboza writes on the front page of Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 8 June [date as published]. His ban on 16 June meetings "has provoked an unprecedented outrage — and shown people how insensitive the government is a time of great emotional trauma." After the House of Delegates' refusal to pass the security bills, Le Grange responded "by demonstrating that he can circumvent the right to freedom of association and the freedom of speech by banning legitimate and peaceful gatherings." This is so serious that "we are now calling on members of both the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives to resign their seats in parliament until such time that the government can assure democratic processes take place in this country." If they remain in parliament, "these people will be seen as rubber stamps for the cruel suppression of the nation's rights. This country must hang its head in shame."

Booklet Seeks To Discredit ANC

Commenting on the booklet *Talking With the ANC* in his "Percy's Itch" column on page 4 of *CITY PRESS*, Percy Qoboza writes:"What *Talking With the ANC* is all about is a monumental attempt to defame a movement that can hardly defend itself in a court of law. Nor can it answer the sometimes ridiculous charges levelled against it. The book is also an attempt to drive a wedge between our communities and the ANC." However, discrediting the ANC is no way to solve the country's problems. The government "must surely have come to realise that unbanning the ANC and allowing free debate is the only way meaningful debate and then negotiation can take place. Let Mandela talk for himself. Let Tambo talk for himself. As long as that is not happening, the production of even 'Talking to the ANC, Part II,' will lack the credibility of letting people judge for themselves on the basis of information readily available."

BUSINESS DAY on Growing Fatalism

"The decision to ban all meetings commemorating the tenth anniversary on June 16 of the Soweto riots carries, like the raids into neighbouring counries, the deeply worrying implication that government is discounting foreign opinion," Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 6 June says in an editorial on page 6. The government has become increasingly fatalistic about the inevitability of sanctions while "the flight of foreign capital, the rising clamour to emigrate, the sanctimonious washing of hands by companies that have made immense profits here, all rest upon a similar fatalism." It has become clear that reform cannot restore short-term confidence in the political system or the economy. "Between the missionary zeal of foreigners, and the fatalistic defiance of the government, there is a great potential for events to go out of control. For that reason alone, South Africa should nurture and protect its relationships with the great democracies which alone have the strength and experience to temper the wind. In other words, no matter how bad it gets, play for time."

Colored, Indian Opposition

"The coloured and Indian Members of Parliament have, in stopping the passage of two draconian security laws, performed for the first time the sort of service that might make the tricameral parliament an instrument of change rather than an obstacle to it," *BUSINESS DAY* says in a second editorial on the same page. By delaying the passage of the security bills, the Houses of Delegates and Representatives "have shown the effectiveness of opposition. Perhaps the time has come for some members to decide whether they do not have more in common with the PFP than with the Nationalists."

Economic Growth Strategy

"Powerful voices in industry, finance and government have united in calling for a joint long-term strategy for the economy as the only way to recreate the confidence required to set off SA's incipient economic recovery," Arnold van Huyssteen writes in a column on the same page. A long-term economic growth strategy similar to those found in Japan, South Korea, or Taiwan would help restore confidence and lead to new investment. According to Reserve Bank Deputy Governor Jan Lombard, " 'SA's own institutions have been playing a big part in disinvesting from SA.' " The result in that South Africa " 'has apparently become a capital-exporting country — not to developing Africa but to Europe and North America.' " According to Lombard, "insufficient capital creation has therefore become the single most important factor in SA's low economic growth record." The economy has the potential to grow twice as fast as has in fact occurred. This means that over the past 10 years, total income could have been 10 percent higher and government spending could have been 20 percent, rather than the current 25 percent, of the income base of the economy. Lombard believes that the reason for the lack of growth is that until recently investment has only been concerned with "First World oriented SA." What is needed is "a fundamental change in outlook and philosophy. 'The simple truth about the SA economy is that its growth potential in increasingly linked to the potential and needs provided by the indigenous masses. The identification of this mass (black) demand and mass supply, aiming at its early fulfilment, is an essential element of the economic growth strategy for SA.' " This type of economic strategy " 'must be closely linked to, and also support the socio-political reforms taking place in SA,' " Lombard says. Former Afrikans Trade Institute President Donald Masson has called on businessmen to promote the free enterprise system " 'amongst the less privileged communities,' " and asked: " 'Have we done enough not only to promote people of colour into managerial positions, but also to train them?' " Trust Bank Managing Director Chris van Wyk has also called for a partnership between the government and big and small business, noting that this " 'would go a long way towards restoring confidence.' "

Night Riders of KwaNdebele

In his column on page 8 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 6 June, Frederick van Zyl Slabbert cites a book by Omar Badsha and Francis Wilson called "South Africa: The Cordoned Heart," which gives photographs showing scenes of poverty in South Africa. This shows vividly how influx control has hurt South Africans, with extreme crowding and an estimated 1.5 million people squeezed off commercial farms. In KwaNdebele, the population has risen to 300,000-500,000 with the government subsidy to the private bus company, Public Utility Transport Company, of R2,000 a year for each commuter totaling more than the homeland's gross domestic product. The shortest bus ride to Pretoria takes an hour and 45 minutes and some take 3 hours, while some workers must take onward transportation to get to work. Some leave as early as 2:30 am, returning as late as 9:30 pm. It is therefore not surprising that residents reject the government's position on influx control, saying that: " 'We are a lot of twisted, gnarled and warped people because of your worthless system. And our children are angry, with us and with you. They do not ride the buses. They ride the townships. What can we and you offer them?' "

BEELD on Meeting Ban

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 6 June says in an editorial on page 12: "We must accept that the minister of law and order has disturbing information available to him which made him decide to place a ban on all gatherings in commemoration of the 1976 riots and the acceptance of the so-called Freedom Charter. Bloodcurdling rumors of what the radicals are planning for those days (16 and 26 June) have been circulating for months. One can assume that most of it is fabrication, but in this — yes, say it — revolutionary climate which is gripping the country, anything is believed, and no chances can be taken. If only a few of these rumors become real, the government will be accused of failing to protect the nation. Yet it is a great pity that the minister found it necessary to go so far. Surely this does not contribute towards a solution. It only increases bitterness and puts a spoke in the wheels of negotiations, preparations for which are being made with great difficulty." The newspaper continues: "We cannot 'ban' our problems forever. Too often in the past we have resorted to this kind of action. And unless there are drastic changes in attitudes, it will be the same again next year."

BEELD on University Disturbances

A second editorial on the same page points out that Minister Gerrit Viljoen warned last year that university authorities should get rid of people who use the educational system of the universities for hidden political motives. "We agree with that. Too often it happens that elements on campus under the cloak of the student body act in a way which does not fit in with the character and tradition of the university as a place of education. Lawless elements undermine the effectiveness of these institutions, which are supported to a great measure by subsidies from the taxpayer. Classes are disrupted and even examinations are interrupted, as happened last week at Witwatersrand University. Healthy student politics is no crime. Indeed, it should be encouraged, but where it leads to clashes with the law — as at Wits — the university authorities should examine themselves before seeking fault elsewhere. And the authorities at that institution should not complain if the police take action on the campus to maintain law and order. Although the university is an autonomous body, it is still subject to state authority."

BEELD Explains Trust

In a third editorial titled "Trust," the newspaper says on the same page that mutual trust, or rather, the lack of it, remains one of the major stumbling blocks on the road to negotiation, both internally and abroad. The paper says the state president referred to this in his warning to the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group to maintain confidentiality in view of leaks about sensitive communications between the two sides. Referring to the nature and content of the leaks, the editorial concludes: "It seems as though the leaks were made in order to make sanctions acceptable and then blame South Africa for the failure of the latest peace initiatives. Time will tell whether the violation of confidentiality was a pure accident of a calculated tactic by the Wise Men in a moment of lost wisdom."

Political Censorship

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 7 June says in a page 8 editorial that while the government pays lip-service to basic freedoms, it "has a miserable record when it comes to upholding them." The National Party has long believed in censorship to protect morality or the status quo. The Publications Amendment Act now being debated by parliament does nothing to reduce censorship, as two Progressive Federal Party members of parliament have pointed out. "It is a fallacy to believe that debate can be controlled by restricting the free flow of ideas or by ensuring that only certain material is available." One example is the ANC, about which South Africans know little because of the ban. "The country is already paying a high price for political censorship, but the costly lesson is ignored. South Africans must be able to base today's decisions on facts and open debate — not on misinformation and ignorance."

Treatment of Youth

In his "Undercurrent Affairs," column on the same page, Rex Gibson says that one thing can be said for the youths: "They didn't create the mess we're in. Made it worse sometimes, but mostly just inherited it from the rest of us." When Law and Order Minister Le Grange said he was not sorry that so many young people had been arrested while few had been found guilty of anything, he was undoubted thinking of the "lawless, undisciplined children who have taken to killing and mindless violence with dreadful enthusiasm. They are the doomed ones without education, skills or hope," although not all are like that. A total of 5,000 children were being held in jail at the end of January and a campaign has been begun to combat the disproportionate sentences being given for public violence. On the incidents at Witwatersrand University this week, he says they showed that "the presence of television eye had no inhibiting effect on police action. And a few more young people have become casualties of our violent society, burdened with mental scars that will remain when the sjambok marks fade."

Stormy Seas

David Braun writes in his "Political Commentary" on the same page that "one of the truly remarkable things about the National Party is that it continues to steam ahead regardless of what happens in the world about it." Little that happens is a result of pressure of sanctions or domestic turmoil but was rather due "to the revolution within the ranks of the National Party, especially since Mr P.W. Botha took the helm." This explains why the leader remains arrogant and self-assured despite the crisis. At this point, sanctions are probably inevitable and "senior ministers have been muttering for some time now that the world might as well impose sanctions and be done with it." Another suggested that future trade links will be more with the East. "There is a growing feeling that once the West shoots its bolt on the sanctions issue, it will have lost whatever remained of its inlfuence with the Government. 'Then we can get down to running our country the way we want to,' says one official. South Africans should be under no illusions as to what this could mean." Some in government are suggesting that elections will be held for any group for quite a while, and "there has even been a whisper that if sanctions are universally applied and the unrest continues to escalate, the Government could suspend what democratic processes there are for a decade or more — until all groups are ready to accept a system which offers a free and democratic society based on group autonomy." This means that the National Party is not changing directions, and whether or not it can see the icebergs ahead, no one knows.

'Alternative' Press

Irwin Manoim, coeditor of Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English, writes on page 10 of the 6-12 June edition about the development of an "alternative" press at a time when the South Africa press is suffering economic woes. Many say the "alternative" press is "a no-hoper. Small little fringe papers are condemned either to die young or to grow old in obscure and penniless insignificance far away from the mainstream." However, there are three things favoring it: "First, the vulnerabilities of the monopoly press; second, the nature of the new technology; third, the changing nature of South African society itself." The established papers are weak because they cater to the "average reader," although there is no such thing, particularly in a very diverse country. The small press can cater to the people who do not fall into these categories. Second, the technological revolution is bringing about "desk top publishing" so that a group of small computers can produce a product similar to the larger computer, and it can also be linked with other sophisticated equipment, allowing relatively few people to perform functions performed by many elsewhere. The third factor is there is no alternative. The country is changing fast and old assumptions are being eroded. There is a new generation of newspaper readers "out there in the wings, just waiting for a press they can all their own, one which reflects their own, very different values. The potential is enormous." Although the "alternative" press is poorly staffed and financed, they are building for the future.

AWB Hate List

Patrick Laurence writes on page 11 about the Afrikaner Resistance Movement [AWB] and its head Eugene TerreBlanche, who is "clearly emerging as the generalissimo of the ultra-rightist coalition." As such he not only is a threat to the National Party but also to the Conservative Party [CP] and the Reformed National Party [HNP]. The AWB's ultimate object is the establishment of a Boer state in which "all political parties will be prohibited," even those with impeccable white supremacist credentials. The size of the AWB is hard to estimate because of overlapping membership with the CP, which raises the question of who is using whom. The AWB-CP links are much warmer than the AWB-HNP links, perhaps because TerreBlanche is a failed HNP candidate. The AWB aims to resurrect the 19th century Boer Republics and "free them from 'spiritual and economic enslavement by Anglo-Jewish money' and its servile press." The

AWB says only " 'Afrikaner national socialism' " can unite whites and sees the Westminister parliamentary system as "a breeding ground for a 'socialist-communist takeover.' " Its program of principles is "infused with an insidious anti-Semitism" as it links the Afrikaner fight to " 'white Christian self-preservation' "and the battle against the " 'anti-Christ.' " "Jewish capitalists, and 'particularly the Anglo-American corportation,' are blamed for the inflow of blacks into white-designated cities and rural areas by putting profit before ideology. Karl Marx is linked to 'political Zionism' and accused of confessing in a letter to a 'fellow Jew' that his real aim was not the creation of a new social order but the 'dethroning of God.' "

'Talking With the ANC'

Jean Le May writes in his "In the House" column on page 13 that while there had been rumors that the government would leak its reform plans to the Eminent Persons Group [EPG], instead it chose to publish the extraordinary document *Talking With the ANC*, which "could be the silliest thing the government has ever done." It was a calculated brush-off for the EPG, and the government's "strong" position that violence would have to cease before talking could begin was eroded. In the past few weeks, the government's position has hardened. "The hawks are in the ascendance, and the government has obviously decided that talking to the ANC at the moment is out and that it will go it alone when it comes to constitution-making." The booklet may have been aimed at conservative whites, in which case it "will frighten the daylight but of them — and achieve very little else." "But a large number of very influential radical blacks, whose goodwill is absolutely essential in the current crisis, may be permanently turned off. And if it was aimed at 'moderate' blacks, its ultimate effect could be nothing short of disastrous."

Economic Problems

In an article on page 14 and 15 of *THE WEEKLY MAIL*, Alexander Camargue reports that business circles have been speculating on the government's new measures to stimulate the economy. Various possibilities have been proposed. The government could repay a loan or reduce taxes hoping people will spend more. "The problem is that few are in a position to go on a spending spree. Consumers are still reeling from a drop in their real disposable income since mid-1984." The new measures need to instill confidence. "Virtually no productive investment is taking place. Most money is going into the stock market — unproductively — while capital continues to pour out of South Africa." Stimulation is a danger for inflation. Inflation is not the result of excess demand but of high production costs as a result of the low rand. "Inflationary expectations are also contributing to the price spiral as companies and workers push for more in anticipation of higher inflation." "Capacity utilisation of the capital stock has dropped to 84.2 percent. It is clearly not only foreign companies that are contributing to the dismantling of the economy." Furthermore, services have accounted for the meager growth. "But the most frightening indicator of structural constraints is that in real terms, gross domestic fixed investment has declined every year since 1982 — a total decline of over 15 percent." Worse still, it is estimated that over 60 percent of the investment has been to replace equipment rather than to expand productive capacity. "Economists agree than an overall strategy is needed as a matter of extreme urgency. The government seems to lack direction, tackling each crisis as it comes, with no long-term plan. There is no reason to believe the forthcoming package will be any different."

Defense of State Control

Duncan Innes argues on page 14 that while there are valid criticisms of state-owned organizations, this does not mean that "state ownership itself should be scaped. On the contrary, a case can be made that the way to secure a more democratic and efficient economy in South Africa is by extending and developing the notion of state ownership." He says that South Africa cannot avoid state involvement in the economy. For one thing, if trade barriers were lifted, the country would be swamped with exports and industries would be ruined and people thrown out of work. Although allowing market factors free rein might work in a strong economy, in a weak one such a strategy would cause capital and resources to move off elsewhere and "often it is only direct state intervention which can prevent economic collapse." An argument against state intervention is that it creates large monopolies with no competition and thus inefficiency. One way to overcome this is to have private companies working side by side with the state agencies to provide competition. Another way to increase productivity is to increase the democratic participation of the workers. Latin American scholars found a correlation during the Allende period between increased democratic participation and increased productivity and "no major study has ever found a negative correlation between the two." He suggests that low levels of democratic participation in economic institutions might account for low productivity seen in South Africa and concludes that "by giving people a chance to share in owning the country's resources and enabling them to participate directly in decision-making, we might even find that they are willing to give more in return."

ZAMBIA

AFP Reports Politician Arrested in Coup Plot

AB071658 Paris AFP in English 1651 GMT 86

[Text] Lusaka, June 7 (AFP) — A Zambian politician has been arrested with two accomplices for allegedly plotting a coup with South African backing against President Kenneth Kaunda, the semi-official *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* reported Saturday. The newspaper said Peter Chiko Bwalya, 26, was arrested May 15 and was being held in Kamfinsa Prison in Kitwe, northern Copperbelt Province. He is accused of forming an opposition group, the People's Redemption Organisation (PRO), to overthrow Mr Kaunda's government. The paper said prosecutors alleged Mr Bwalya travelled in March to the Caprivi Strip, in the South African-controlled territory of Namibia, where he met with members of the South African military to draw support for his movement. It identified the two accomplices as Henry Kalenga and Joseph Chitalu, who were allegedly trying to draw support for the plot from students at the University of Zambia. Mr Bwalya has been an active member of President Kaunda's United National Independence Party (UNIP), the country's sole legal political party. In the 1983 general election, he tried to contest a northern constituency, but his name was not adopted by UNIP's Central Committee. His supporters, mostly young people between the ages of 15 and 23, caused a stir by demonstrating against the party's refusal to endorse him.

'Dispute' Arises With Romania Over Mine

MB061344 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Differences in opinion between Zambia and Romania have held the reopening of the Mokambo copper mine in Mufurira. The mine is jointly owned by the two countries, and it was closed in 1970 for unspecified reasons. Charge d'affaires at the Rumanian embassy (Dimitru Selbotshali) confirmed the existence of a dispute between the two parties over Mokambo mine. He said there is something the two parties have not agreed upon and declined to give further details, saying he did not have the facts readily available as he has been in the country for only less than 5 months. He referred questions to Geomin, a Romanian coholding company for Mokambo mine, who said the Zambia-Romania joint permanent commission of cooperation is scheduled to meet in the Romanian capital, Bucharest, in September to discuss, among other things, the future of the mine.

ZIMBABWE

Minister Says MNR Opens Office in Washington

MB061250 Dakar PANA in English 1100 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, 6 June (AIM/PANA)-Zimbabwe's information minister, Nathan Shamuyarira, last night repeated his accusation that the United States administration has allowed the bandits of the South African backed "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR) to open an office in Washington. Dr Shamuyarira was speaking at a reception to launch a new book produced by Zimbabwe Publishing House which details South Africa's destabilization of its neighbours. The book, entitled *Destructive Engagement: Southern Africa at War*, deals in particular with the history of the surrogate forces used by Pretoria, such as the MNR in Mozambique and UNITA in Angola.

The minister first mentioned the MNR office in Washington a week ago, at the opening of a meeting of the inter-governmental council of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA). The American Embassy in Harare replied on the same day, claiming that the office had been opened by an American citizen claiming to represent the MNR and that no authorization was required for this. Last night Dr Shamuyarira poured scorn on the embassy justification. The fact that they do not close down the office of the MNR shows that they want it to be maintained there, he declared. He doubted that similar tolerance would be shown to foreign communist organizations wanting to set up offices in Washington. He noted the open support that the Reagan administration is giving to the Angolan counter-revolutionaries of UNITA. The opening of an MNR office in Washington, he accused, showed that they are extending sympathy and support in that direction as well.

The minister praised the magnificent research that had gone into the book, which is edited by David Martin and Phyllis Johnson, directors of the Zimbabwe Publishing House. The book makes out a comprehensive case for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. But Dr Shamuyarira warned that "if sanctions are to be implemented, there must be the political will to make them work." He regretted that such a political will seemed to be absent in many Western nations. He argued that "those who do not want to implement sanctions should say so, instead of inventing excuses," such as the alleged damage that sanctions would do to the Frontline States. The claim was regularly made that sanctions would victimise the Frontline States, "but we are already victims," said the minister. "And we are already calling for sanctions." [sentence indistinct] The contention of the book's authors that South Africa is in fact applying sanctions against the Frontline states, and pointed to the extra costs imposed on the Zimbabwean economy by South African action against transport routes in the region.

The book contains a forward by the former president of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, who notes the hypocrisy of the Western nations' approach to "international terrorism." "When is terrorism not terrorism?" asks Julius Nyerere. "Apparently when it is committed by a more powerful government against those at home and abroad who are weaker than itself and whom it regards as a potential threat or even as insufficiently supportive of its own objective." The real offence committed by countries such as Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe has nothing to do with their supposed role as rear bases for freedom fighters of the African National Congress, aruges the former Tanzanian president. Their real offence in the eyes of Pretoria "is their existence as proudly independent African states."

Minister Announces Implementation of Draft

MB090726 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1752 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 8, SAPA — The minister of state (defence) and the ZANU-PF secretary for youth, Mr Ernest Kadungure, today announced the introduction of compulsory national service for youth. Speaking in Harare at the closing session of the two-day ZANU-PF national assembly of the youth league, Mr Kadungure said the assembly had made a resolution for the introduction of compulsory national service "in order to guarantee more gainful employment opportunities", ZIANA NEWS AGENCY reports. The assembly, which was attended by 100 delegates from the nine party provinces, is the ultimate authority for supervising and implementing policies and directives of the party for the youth. Mr Kadungure also said the acquisition of youth league farms and skills training workshops to create more jobs for the youth would be a priority conern of the assembly. He stressed the need for a disciplinary code "to reinforce the existing guidelines on the conduct of the youth in the party."

UK Representative Confirms Sanctions Opposition

MB061618 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1616 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 6, SAPA — Britain today re-stated its opposition to mandatory sanctions against South Africa for fear of "hurting" Frontline States, in particular Zimbabwe, ZIANA reports. The minister of state in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mrs Lynda Chalker, said in Harare today that Zimbabwe would "suffer greatly" in the event of blanket sanctons and her government would have no influence on the regime. "We continue to believe that the Commonwealth group of eminent persons will find a way; anything short of that will create chaos for the region." Pressurised to elaborate, Mrs Chalker said it was her government's belief that Zimbabwean industry would face a "real problem."

She said Zimbabwe was already suffering but this was nothing compared to when effective blanket sanctions were imposed. She disclosed that she had differed "in principle" the sanctions issue. "He (Mr Mugabe) believes that South Africa must move quickly to the ultimate situation we all want to see. We do not agree on that. That is the difference of opinion but it is the most crucial issue," Mr Chalker said.

As a show of its opposition to apartheid, Britain was applying its own form of sanctions by cutting off any military cooperation, enforcing the Gleneagles sporting treaty and refusing to enter into any non-essential trading agreements with South Africa. I fact, she said, her government was stepping up assistance to South African black sin terms of scholarships and official contacts with the African National Congress [ANC). She however, said her government was opposed to any form of violence preferring dialogue instead. Mrs Chalker has since held talks with the foreign minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, and the opposition ZAPU leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, with whom she condoned South Africa's recent raids on Gaborone, Lusaka and Harare saying they were "indefensible acts of aggression." "There is no excuse for what South Africa has done; it must have been to disrupt the work of the group of eminent persons."